



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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11 October 1990

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Rwanda

President Briefs Council on Situation in Country

AB1010213490 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] During the government council meeting, the president of the Republic stressed that Rwandan law must be strictly observed. There must be nothing like settling of scores or killing people on the basis of ethnic criteria. We must avoid falling into the trap of the enemies, who are clearly bent on destroying the national unity we have so far achieved.

President Habyarimana is in fact satisfied that the people have refused to be dragged into the civil war these enemies are trying to set in motion. The enemies are currently busily trying to deceive the people in the communes they are partly occupying, trying to persuade the local people with sweet talking, telling them they want the best for them and that they are motivated by development and democratic intentions. Local leaders must enlighten their people as to the tactics of the enemies, so as to deny the latter any cooperation.

A tricky media campaign in the area reinforces the action of the enemies. They discredit government development activities, respect for political rights and policy on refugees, precisely because the Mutara region and neighboring communes are areas where the transformation of economic structures is the most evident and ignoring Rwanda's considerable development in recent years, all this despite difficulties of all types which are common to all countries having the size and conditions of ours.

As for respect for political rights, in addition to the fact that those rights cannot thrive on external aggression, the Rwandan Government is busy drafting reforms to cater for free expression of political views through a multi-party system. A national summary commission is now actively probing the people's wishes in this respect, for it is not right for us to retreat back to feudal or ethnic systems. The presence of a few untrustworthy Hutus should not deceive anyone regarding the intentions of the assailants. [passage omitted].

In order to make things easy in these difficult moments, the government has decided that, except for schools at all levels, working hours will be as follows: From 0800 to 1500, a single shift cutting across the lunch break from Mondays to Fridays, and from 0800 to 1200 on Saturdays. These working hours, which apply to the public and private sectors, are exceptional and temporary. [passage omitted].

Other information was given by the president of the Republic during a news conference. Rwanda has been attacked from Uganda, but will not be attacked from other neighboring countries. The heads of state of the concerned countries gave him relevant assurances during

a short visit to Zaire and yesterday to Tanzania, while on the Burundi side, an emissary of President Buyoya will be received very soon.

The journalists then sought to know whether the Belgian and French soldiers who are currently in Rwanda would stay for a long time. To the question the president pointed out that the soldiers came in a strictly humanitarian framework, that of ensuring security of the nationals from their respective countries, and that they would therefore stay as long as circumstances required their presence.

As for the sweeps carried out in the country in the wake of the attack, President Habyarimana stressed that they should not be considered arrests. They had been carried out to unmask the enemies hiding among the population, those found to be innocent would not be disturbed.

It is worth noting that among the officers summoned are three officers of the Rwandan Army who are suspected to be collaborators of the enemies. [passage omitted]

We add that prior to the news conference, journalists from the national and international press went to Gikondo to see for themselves arms and other materiel seized from the enemy, mainly from the guerrillas who infiltrated Kigali residents. [passage omitted]

President Says Army Recaptured Gabiro Camp

EA1010210490 Kigali Domestic Service
in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Militant Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, today chaired a government meeting to brief members of the government on the war in the northeast of our country following the attack through Kagitumba on 1 October this year by forces comprising Rwandan refugees who were members of the Ugandan Armed Forces.

President Juvenal Habyarimana explained how the enemy crossed the Kagitumba bridge and attacked Rwanda, while our soldiers who were at the border were deceived by the uniforms into believing they were regular Rwandan troops. The president of the Republic explained how the enemy invaded our land, how our Armed Forces reorganized after the first surprise and how they tried to repulse and halt the enemies of Rwanda. These enemies have been making both frontal and flank attacks by virtue of having the advantage of large numbers which keep increasing with other enemies infiltrating the Mutara region and others crossing into Rwanda in small groups over the Rwanda-Uganda border, in spite of Uganda's assertions that it would not tolerate any attack mounted from its territory.

Our Armed Forces managed to repulse the attacking enemies and have even recaptured the Gabiro military camp after heavy fighting. The camp had earlier been captured by the enemies of Rwanda. [passage omitted]

Three Staff Members Arrested for Enemy Contacts*AB1010214090 Paris AFP in English 2032 GMT
10 Oct 90*

[By Ricardo Uztarroz]

[Text] Kigali, Oct 10 (AFP)—Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana on Wednesday [10 Oct] said that 14 people had been killed and 30 wounded across the country since a rebel incursion from Uganda early last week, and he denied reports by villagers that 1,000 people had been massacred by his army in the north of the central African country. The president put the number of arrests at about 3,000.

Major-General Habyarimana also told a press conference here that he had requested French and Belgian military assistance to put down the rebellion, but explained that the reply had been negative "because that is not their philosophy." Belgium and France have sent troops to the east central African nation with the avowed aim of protecting their nationals in the former Belgian colony. The low death toll he presented notwithstanding, the president said he had asked for reinforcements, but did not say when.

He confirmed, however, that Zairean troops were operating alongside his government forces. "Two units of the Rwandan Army are in contact with the rebels in the Gabiro region" in the northeast of the country, Maj.-Gen. Habyarimana said. Diplomatic sources said Gabiro, on the edge of the Akagera national park, had been retaken from the rebels with the help of the Zairean soldiers.

Major Karangwa meanwhile said Wednesday that some 3,500 people had been detained since the start of the "troubles" on October 1 and presented journalists with 32 prisoners, including four women, who were largely of Ugandan origin and whom he said were suspected of an attack here overnight last Thursday. All the detainees will go before a special commission comprising the public prosecutor, the police and Kigali Prefecture and state security officials, the chief of staff said. Those found guilty would then appear before a war council.

The head of state said that some 3,000 people had been picked up and were held in conditions "that are not ideal." The French government on Wednesday called for a peaceful settlement and expressed concern about the reported detention of some 1,500 people in a Kigali stadium, including women and children, according to a reliable source in Paris. "When the Pope (John Paul II) visited (early in September) I promised pardons," Maj.-Gen. Habyarimana said. "I'm going to speed that up in order to improve conditions for the suspects."

He added that three members of the general staff had been arrested "because they have been in contact with the enemy."

The Rwandan leader denied reports that 1,000 civilians had been killed by regular army troops in the north-eastern Mutara region, close to the border with Uganda. "Why would you think the Rwandan Army would kill Rwandan civilians?" he asked rhetorically. "In any case, the inhabitants of Mutara are in the hands of the enemies who control the region."

Reports from refugees reaching the border were that Rwandan troops had killed more than 1,000 people in an assault on 10 villages Monday, accusing them of helping the rebels and lobbying hand grenades into their homes.

The Rwandan conflict began around October 1 with a major incursion of rebel forces from Uganda, including army deserters from the Tutsi people who are in a minority in Rwanda. Since 1959, three years before independence scores of thousands of Rwandans have fled as refugees to Uganda, following massacres among the Tutsis and the Hutu majority.

Prefect Discusses Border With Zairian Envoy*EA1010184090 Kigali Domestic Service
in Kinyarwanda 1045 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Prefect Andre Kagimbandabo of Cyangugu today met the envoy of the Southern Kivu (eastern Zaire) regional commissioner. They held talks on security along the common border in the area. Andre Nambaje reports:

[Begin Nambaje recording] When a neighbor is attacked you are in fact in danger yourself. That is why, at this time when our country has been attacked by enemies of Rwanda, leaders of the Cyangugu Prefecture and those of the Southern Kivu Region have been meeting very often to discuss the situation around the border in the area.

It is in this framework that Andre Kagimbandabo, the Cyangugu prefect, met an envoy of the Southern Kivu regional governor. The envoy is the third most senior leader of the region and is in charge of the administration of (localities). In their discussions they dealt with security along the border and expressed satisfaction that the situation was good. However, in order to improve on this, they agreed that all people, whether from Zaire going to Rwanda or vice versa must pass through the customs posts and display travel documents issued by mayors of communes or zonal commissioners which should be stamped so as to certify that such people have gone through customs. Prefect Kagimbandabo reiterated his gratitude to southern Kivu Zairians for their cooperation with Rwandans. The envoy, for his part, assured him that Zairians in the region would continue supporting Rwandans following the example of their respective presidents, Mobutu Sese Seko and Juvenal Habyarimana.

It will be recalled that today's meeting is a follow-up of the meeting Prefect Kagimbandabo held with the governor of Southern Kivu. At that time, last Wednesday [3 Oct], Governor (Biwoke la Milengo) came to pledge the

sympathy of the people he leads for the Rwandan people at this time when our country has been attacked by enemies of Rwanda. Andre Nambaje, Cyangugu. [end recording]

Zaire

'Attack' From Angola Said Under Preparation

AB1010154590 Paris AFP in French 1501 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Oct (AFP)—Zairian authorities have just been informed by "Western security services" that an attack against Zaire is presently under preparation from Angolan territory, AZAP, in a laconic communique carried on its "international" network, announced today. AZAP specifies that "large-scale recruitment" is currently under way for that attack.

In reaction to this "information", the Zairian Government has asked its foreign minister, Mr. Mushobekwa Kalimba, to summon the Angolan ambassador, as well as that of Zambia another country which shares a common border with Zaire. He has been charged to inform them that "any country that serves as a base for armed aggression against Zaire should be prepared to bear all the consequences," the short communique from Zaire's official news agency concluded.

AZAP Says Solidarity With Rwanda Tested

AB1010120690 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1430 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Zaire, loyal to its policy of good-neighborliness, decided on 4 October, at the request of the Rwandan president, to send a contingent of 500 men to Kigali to assist Rwanda in countering the invasion of its territory by armed elements from across its border with its northern neighbor. Zaire's action, which is quite normal in view of the privileged relations existing between the two countries within the context of the Economic Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL) and the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC) is, indeed, yet another testimony to the constant policy of

good-neighborliness and solidarity which Zaire maintains with its neighbors, a policy Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has preached throughout Africa. How could it have been otherwise since Zaire, after experiencing and successfully overcoming all kinds of rebellions, secessions, and invasions, knows the true value of peace. Zaire's experience in the difficult times has made it very sensitive to the problems of territorial integrity. This experience urges it to rush to the help of brothers and sisters in difficulty and who seek assistance.

In this regard, Zaire's policy of good-neighborliness is based on two invariable factors. First, respect for the sovereignty of states, which means noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. This is why Zaire does not intervene in the affairs of another country unless it is at the invitation of the legitimate government, in which case it responds in line with its duty of solidarity toward other peoples. Next, Zaire is ever ready to honor its commitments to its partners, both on the bilateral and multilateral levels, especially within subregional, regional, or other organizations to which it belongs. These commitments are always guided by principles that include the respect of one's word of honor and the adoption of an open-door policy through sustained and general cooperation, especially in the areas of mutual assistance and solidarity.

In view of this, it would have been unthinkable for Zaire not to show solidarity at a time when the hut of neighboring Rwanda is burning. It would have been all the more so unthinkable as Zaire, since 1976, has been sharing with Rwanda, a very successful experience of multifarious cooperation and active solidarity within the CEPGL.

In the light of all these factors, the sending of Zairian troops to Rwanda is surely a matter of duty and intimate conviction [word indistinct] the need to contribute to preserving the stability of a country, which, like ours, has suffered in the past from the horrors of civil war; a stability, which is highly indispensable for the political and economic stability on which depends future cooperation in the subregion between countries of the great lakes in particular, and central African countries in general.

Ethiopia

U.S., USSR Urged To Help Restart Talks

AB1010142090 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Text] Addis Ababa, Oct 9 (AF)—Ethiopian Foreign Minister Tesfaye Dinka said Tuesday [9 Oct] that the United States and the Soviet Union should help reactivate peace talks on ending the long-running civil war in northern Ethiopia, which were broken off at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Dinka told the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA) on return from the U.N. General Assembly in New York that he had briefed U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on the deadlock to the peace process caused by Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) refusal to engage in negotiations.

He said he discussed with them possibilities of resuming the talks.

"These two world powers and others could contribute towards peace by helping to break the deadlock and resume negotiations," ENA quoted him as saying.

At the end of two rounds of preliminary talks under the chairmanship of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the EPLF, fighting for independence for the Ethiopian Red Sea coastal province of Eritrea, overran the port of Mitsiwa in February and subsequently said it would no longer return to the negotiating table.

The Ethiopian minister also said his meeting with Mr. Baker was an indication that Ethiopian-U.S. relations, which had been frosty for 10 years, were now improving.

Air Force Reportedly Hitting Hard at Rebels

EA1010192990 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 8 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Ethiopian Government has clearly taken its war against rebels in the north of the country into the air and claiming considerable success. Since the beginning of this year, guerrillas of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and TPLF [Tigray People's Liberation Front] have made substantial advances against government positions. Last month, however, there were indications that the government was beginning to turn the tide of the war, and now the Air Force said they have been hitting rebel positions hard. From Addis Ababa, Abraham Fishard telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The Ethiopian Air Force says it has inflicted severe casualties on rebel forces in Eritrea, Tigre, Welo, and Gonder. The Air Force claims that in recent fighting around the Eritrean towns of Adike, Segeneyti, (Senasa), and Adellet. It destroyed 19 tanks, 95

trucks, 12 anti-aircraft, and 9 heavy artillery guns, and an unspecified number of barrels of petroleum. The Air Force statement issued in Debre Zeyit at the weekend, claimed that in an air raid on (Affebet), it killed or put out of action many rebel leaders. The statement said that ever since the EPLF had captured the Port of Mitsiwa, it had been trying to cut the road to Keren which is north of Asmara and another road to Areza, south of Asmara. But this particular rebel dream, according to the statement, has been turned into ashes with the collaboration of the Air Force and ground forces.

It is obvious currently that the Ethiopian Air Force is playing an increasingly important role in the war on all fronts. It is the Air Force that keeps the army supplied with ammunition and rations and transports soldiers around the various fronts as well as ferrying wounded soldiers to hospitals.

Reports reaching Addis Ababa from Dese, the capital of Welo Province, speak of air raids at Ajibar, 130 km west of Dese with military and government sources claiming that the raid was a big success. According to my own sources in Dese, the TPLF had [words indistinct] trucks of military hardware to its forces in northern Shewa at the time of the raid. The TPLF radio, monitored in Addis, while acknowledging the air raids, put its casualties at two donkeys and a hen.

Military and diplomatic observers here say that the situation seems to indicate that the long-awaited new offensive by the government is now under way. But at the same time diplomatic sources here are suggesting that some kind of contacts are taking place between the government and the EPLF in Washington. EPLF radio announced this morning that a meeting has been held in Washington between the U.S. under secretary [as heard] of state for Africa, Mr. Herman Cohen, and an EPLF delegation led by its secretary general, Isaias Afewerki. [end recording]

* Foreign Aid Supports Various Projects

* Cuba: Cotton Gin

90AF0739A Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 18 Aug 90 pp 1, 5

[Text] Gambella (ENA)—A cotton ginning factory constructed at a cost of 2 million birr was inaugurated and made operational here Saturday in Gambella town of Gambella Administrative Region.

The factory with its three cotton ginning machines can finish ginning 45 quintals of cotton in an hour.

The cotton ginning factory is expected to offer job opportunity to 200 people and was able to supply up to 3,875 quintals of cotton to various textiles in the first 3 months.

The factory which is under the Ministry of State Farms and Development which is the first of its kind was inaugurated by Comrade Yosef Muleta, member of the CC

[Central Committee] of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] and Minister of State Farms and Development.

Comrade Yosef said the occasion that the factory which would make significant contribution in supplying cotton to textile factories is expected to boost production and productivity as it is established in a region where cotton is abundantly produced.

Comrade Tekeste Mekonnen, manager of the Awash Agricultural Development, pointed out that the cotton ginning factory will also pave the way to supply edible oil from cotton seed.

Material and technical assistance for the factory was obtained from the Cuban government in accordance with the trade cooperation agreement between Ethiopia and Cuba.

* Italy: Flour Mill

90AF0739B Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 18 Aug 90 pp 1, 5

[Article by Berhanu Legesse: "Construction Work for Dire Dawa Food Complex Project Nearing Completion"]

[Excerpt] The construction work for Dire Dawa Food complex project which is expected to produce 200 quintals of pasta, 100 quintals of biscuit and 200 quintals of macaroni per day by grinding 1,000 quintals of wheat flour every day is expected to be accomplished in 1991, as stated by the recently published Industry Newsletter.

The launching of the food complex project was estimated to cost 35,465,000 Birr, 59 percent of which was secured from the loan obtained from the Italian government. The remaining 41 percent of the capital, which was intended to serve for civil engineering and for the internal expense of the project, was obtained from the government, Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank and other banks, the Industry Newsletter disclosed.

According to the Newsletter, the project will enable good quality pasta and macaroni to be supplied to consumers. [passage omitted]

* Italy: Hydroelectric Power

90AF0739C Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 19 Aug 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Letekidan Berhane: "Hydroelectric Project Nears Completion"]

[Text] The construction work of the Sor Hydroelectric Project in Illubabor administrative region which has been under way during the last 4 years is nearing completion.

This was disclosed by Comrade Abayneh Meshesha, site manager of the project in an interview with a visiting journalist from YEZAREITU ETHIOPIA.

The site manager further noted the task of extending electric lines from Sor to Metu has already been completed while those from Metu to Gambella and Dembi Dollo towns will be completed in the near future.

The project construction which was carried out under the auspices of the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority has been under way at a cost of 54 million birr, the manager said. Of this amount, 1.5 million dollars was donated by the United Nations and 13 million dollars by the Italian government while the rest 25 million birr was provided by the government of the PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia], he added.

Comrade Abayneh also said that the Mineral Resources Development Corporation and the Ethiopian Transport Construction Authority have helped in promoting the work of the project preparing a 760-meters tunnel and a 30 kms road respectively.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Redae Abreha, manager of the main office for southern administrative regions said that the project has plans to supply the Yayu, Nopa Algeen and Supe towns with electric service at a cost of 3,031,301 birr. It will also electrify the Gumero Tea Plantation Project.

The main office which controls 18 main and minor branches in Illubabor, Kaffa, Wellega, Gambella and Assosa administrative regions, Comrade Redae said adding that it has 12,154 hydro-electric and diesel-using customers.

The towns of Jimma and Agaro have started to utilize hydro-electric power rather than diesel, he said, adding that Sokovu and Deneba towns have also obtained electricity service during this year.

* Sweden: Freight Transport

90AF0739D Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 24 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] (ENA)—The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) yesterday signed an aid agreement with the government of Sweden providing for a technical assistance of 3,124,800 birr that would enable the RRC to strengthen its freight transport services.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Yilma Kassaye, commissioner of relief and rehabilitation on behalf of the Ethiopian government and by Mr Karl Hagstrom, head of the development cooperation bureau in Ethiopia, on behalf of the donor government of Sweden.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr Hagstrom said that he is convinced that the assistance to be provided by the Government of Sweden would contribute towards stepping up efforts being made by the RRC to ferry relief materials from the Port of Assab to Wollo region.

Mr Hagstrom recalled that a similar technical assistance had been given to the RRC in the past and noted that the aid would continue in the future.

Comrade Yilma said on his part that the present aid provided by the Government of Sweden to the RRC will make significant contribution to the ferrying of relief supplies from Assab into Wollo. He also praised the Government of Sweden for the similar assistance it had rendered to the RRC in the past.

The Government of Sweden is reported to have provided over 34,000,000 birr to the RRC for daily assistance of drought-victims and for development programme from 1984-89.

* Japan: Wheat Purchase

90AF0739E Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Aug 90 pp 1, 6

[Text] (ENA)—An agreement dwelling on an exchange of notes was signed yesterday between the governments of Ethiopia and Japan providing for a grant of 250 million yen (approximately 3.4 million birr).

The notes were signed by Comrade Aklilu Afework, minister, head of the Office of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations (OSCFER) and H.E. Chiuchi Ito, ambassador to Japan to the PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia], on behalf of their respective governments.

Comrade Aklilu said on the occasion that the grant has been made at a time when the country is making intensive efforts to meet the food requirements of its people.

Comrade Aklilu expressed his confidence that such assistance would continue and assured the ambassador that the grant would be utilized in accordance with the agreement.

Ambassador Ito on his part assured the minister that he would continue to do his utmost to further strengthen the long standing history of the cooperation and friendship existing between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

The grant, which is the 8th of its kind, will be utilized by the Ministry of Agriculture for the purchase of wheat along with the provision of services.

Kenya

President Moi Comments on Recent National Events

EA1010195490 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 0950 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Live relay of President Daniel arap Moi's address to a rally at Nyayo national stadium in Nairobi on Moi Day; italicized passages in English]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] I wish to say that, as I have often stated since I took the reins of power, I have no desire to detain anyone without justification. But following what I saw, the events of last July when many people lost their property, buses were burned, and their

owners are unable to get assistance from the insurance firms—such incidents cannot create love in those who lost their property. They are bound to be bitter. So those who were kept in detention have been detained for their own security. People do not understand *Preservation of Security Act*. They must understand this.

No doubt, many of you have read about recent events in the newspapers. I do not wish to dwell on this today, but because these incidents occurred yesterday, and since we have been following these developments closely—often I have said much, but people do not take what I say seriously. Earlier on I mentioned some of these incidents in Embu, and I thought many had understood what I said. Some people think that I am not aware of what is happening.

But what I want is peace, and that is why I give everyone an opportunity to have peace. I am saying this because *friendly countries take lawyers to be special people. We do not. All people in this country are equal. [applause] Whenever we put a lawyer—we detain a lawyer for the security of the state, people go around and say: Kenya is detaining people. They tarnish our name. And so on. Who knows this society? It is me, an African, a black person, [applause], and friendly countries should take what we say, as black people, leaders, particularly me, I don't want to speak for others, because some of them speak differently. But they should understand this: coups in Africa have taken place for many, many, many years. Peace has not reigned in Uganda for the last 26 years. So we want, I want particularly friendly countries to take what we tell them. Mine—my responsibility is to protect majority of Kenyans—children and everybody else.*

These lawyers who have been speaking, lawyers have been opening their mouths with big words, one of them who is chairman of the Law Society of Kenya who lives in Nakuru—I detained him yesterday, and he was found with five guns and several hundred rounds of ammunition. Now this is the chairman of the Law Society. Where are those who call them prominent citizens? And this fellow is a friend to the one called Kuria, who fled to New York and was later given a good position in Harvard University to lecture—about what? Subversion? Killings? These people will embarrass friends. So they must be cautious. And there are others who are friends to those in Nairobi, and elsewhere.

What I would like to tell the citizens is this: Many have been shouting democracy, and *using democracy as a cover-up for subversion, as a cover-up for criminal activities, as a cover-up for everything—multiparty system—but it is not true that they want a multiparty system. [passage omitted]*

And I want all the citizens who love Kenya to be on the lookout and to be the eyes of the government, and to ensure that the security of the citizens is maintained. For the time being we shall continue to track them. You will hear much more on this later. I do not wish to say much, since these are issues that touch on public security and

this is a serious matter. I therefore do not wish to say much. What I wish to stress is that the government is firm. Some think the government will collapse next month. What sort of government should be taken lightly?

You saw the soldiers who were here, and the police and all others. And with effect from today, I do not want to hear about rumors and the like. I wish to tell the police in general that anyone who spreads rumors should make a statement, since tarnishing the names of people is a habit that is continuing in the country, and I do not know what my officers are doing about this. How can God bless us when we utter slanderous things? No, he cannot.

I also wish to tell pastors to confine themselves to the service of God, the duty of spreading the word of God.

No pastor and nobody else will be spared from being prosecuted in a court of law. Nobody. Some pastors are mistaken with canon law, [words indistinct].

Cannon law covers spiritual matters. State laws cover everybody, and nobody is exempted from Kenyan laws. And let us not preach hatred. Let us not preach hatred. Of we preach hatred to these children, we shall not be able to build a true Kenya. [passage omitted]

So I shall serve you, and will continue to do so. Others think that I shall quit my post tomorrow. Where would I go? [applause, laughter] Those who aspire for my post, are merely troubling themselves [applause] and will only bother themselves for nothing. [passage omitted]

Minister Says No Decision Made on Ties With SA

EA1010112690 Nairobi KNA in English 0805 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 9th October (KNA)—The Government of Kenya has not made a definite decision to start commercial dealings with South Africa [SA]. This was said today by the minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, when he spoke to the press at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi. The minister had arrived from New York, where he represented Kenya at the current 45th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Mr. Ayah said "Kenya, as a country, continued to examine all options, not only with South Africa, but other nations of the world." He reiterated Kenya's opposition to apartheid in South Africa and Kenya's support for the ANC [African National Congress] liberation movement. The minister said that Kenya kept close contact with the ANC, adding that this country would not take an action detrimental to South Africa's internal efforts leading to the abolition of apartheid. [passage omitted]

Mr. Ayah said he also visited Washington DC, where he met senior U.S. Government officials and congressmen. He said that his talks with those officials were on issues affecting Kenya and the United States. Mr. Ayah described the talks as "friendly and useful," adding that

he found much respect for Kenya and the leadership of President Daniel arap Moi. [passage omitted]

Police Arrest Parliamentarian Kamuyu 8 Oct

EA1010204290 Nairobi THE STANDARD
in English 10 Oct 90 p 1

[By Haroun Wandalo and Bakr Ogle]

[Excerpts] The member of Parliament for Dagoretti, Mr. Christopher Kamuyu, was picked up by the police on Monday morning [8 Oct].

The arrest of the MP came almost at the same time a squad of police officers raided the homes of two lawyers in Nairobi and Nakuru respectively and placed them in custody.

A highly placed police spokesman confirmed that Mr. Kamuyu had been picked up from his Karen residence, about five kilometres from the city centre.

Police said Mr Kamuyu was led to police headquarters, where he was being held for questioning. Police could not say what Mr Kamuyu was being held for, but added that investigations were continuing.

The police spokesman told "THE STANDARD" in an interview last night that "more revelations would come up soon." [passage omitted]

Prior to his arrest, sources confided to "THE STANDARD" the MP's house was searched for several hours. Mrs Kamuyu was allowed to record most of the literature taken from the house and undisclosed documents and books. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Museveni Says Nation Cannot Serve as 'Prison'

EA1010153190 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home from a two-week trip abroad, which took him to Western Europe and the U.S. On arrival at Entebbe International Airport this morning, President Museveni was received by the vice chairman of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], Alhaji Moses Kigongo; the first deputy prime minister, Mr. Eriya Kategaya; ministers; the Army commander, Major General (Mugisha Montu); senior security and government officials.

Addressing a press conference immediately on arrival, President Museveni said that his trip abroad had the major purpose of seeking for Uganda ways of diversifying the economy, especially in the export sector, and also to see how the country can increase its self-sufficiency in light engineering. President Museveni said that the alternative areas which have been earmarked to diversify Uganda's export sector are textiles industry, cooking oil, leather industry, and horticulture products.

Talking about the problem of the Rwandese refugees who invaded Rwanda 11 [as heard] days ago, President Museveni made it clear that the Uganda Government did not know about the desertion of those refugees, nor did it support their plan. Mr. Museveni said, however, that the origin of this problem is that the Government of Rwanda has shut out its borders [to] 2 million of its people for 30 years. President Museveni told the press conference that as a move to solve this problem, a regional conference which could include Uganda, Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi, and Rwanda itself could be convened so that consultations are made in an effort to resolve this Rwandese problem. The president reiterated that the Rwandese refugees' problem is a big issue which ought to be tackled but has to be solved in a principled way.

At this juncture, however, and in the light of the Rwandese refugees' problem, President Museveni declared that he will no longer allow Uganda to be used as a prison for people who have aspirations to go back to their countries in an embarrassing manner, but at the same time stressed that Uganda cannot use inhuman methods against them. He said that this issue will have to be discussed by the government. [passage omitted]

Over 1,000 Civilians Said Killed in Rwanda

AB1010141490 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Mbarara, Uganda, Oct 10 (AFP)—At least 1,000 Rwandan villagers were massacred by the Rwandan

Army in an attack against rebels from Uganda on Monday [8 Oct], refugees at the Uganda border post of Kizinga said Wednesday.

Stephen Kabaleka, a refugee priest, said the Rwandan Army accused the villagers of supplying rebel forces with food and guns. The 500 refugees, the first to enter Uganda since the invasion of their central African nation 11 days ago, said the Rwandan Army wiped out three of 10 villages in north-east Rwanda. Father Kabaleka said each village had an estimated 400 to 500 inhabitants. "There is no way one would have escaped since the soldiers had cordoned off each village before opening fire", he said.

Feresian Rutakubana, 15, who suffered multiple leg injuries said he saw "many bodies. The soldiers threw a grenade inside a house where about 30 of us were hiding and I think I am the only one who survived," he said.

The majority of the refugees were women and children. "When I ran away, my husband was lying in a pool of blood," a 25-year-old woman carrying a three-month-old baby said.

A commander in the National Resistance Army—the official Ugandan Army—at the border post, Captain Samuel Kizza, said he had heard heavy shooting across the border early Tuesday morning. The refugees have no food, water, nor medicine. Captain Kizza said he had given them one bag of maize flour for porridge.

Conservative Leader Sets Conditions for Talks

MB1010180190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1738 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Cape Town Oct 10 SAPA—The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said on Wednesday [10 Oct] he would accept the state president's invitation to talks once Mr F. W. de Klerk publically cleared up some issues which were causing grave concern.

Dr Treurnicht addressed about 1,000 people at a Kruger Day rally in a Bellville caravan park and said Mr de Klerk would have to clarify, amongst others, his statements:

- accepting a black majority government;
- proposing a system of one-man-one-vote of equal value but with minority protection;
- decreting the repeal of the 1913 and 1936 Land Act in the face of the objection of 96 per cent of Transvaal farmers; and
- claiming the last white election had already taken place.

Dr Treurnicht said Mr de Klerk had accused him of playing "clever political games" but he rather played such games than the stupid game of political suicide.

He had a question for Mr de Klerk:

"If it were a mere game for two Boer republics to take on a First World superpower and fight it to the death, do you think it a mere game when we resist a Third World political force? The man that is hurrying along to finish off the rights and freedoms of his own people, he is the one who is playing dangerous games," Dr Treurnicht said.

He had received a letter from the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, inviting him, on behalf of the state president, to talks. He would answer Dr Viljoen but he would also write a lengthy letter to Mr de Klerk, he said.

"I will write him a letter asking him to first clarify issues he has raised in public and which has caused grave uncertainty. He must clarify these matters in public, not in secret behind closed doors."

Mr de Klerk had rejected "simple" majority rule out of hand earlier this year, yet he had told the Americans blacks would form the majority in the government of a new South Africa and hold the majority of offices.

His acceptance of one-man-one-vote of equal value with protection of minority rights was unobtainable. Minority rights only existed as far as they were guaranteed by the majority.

"President de Klerk just announces that the 1913 and 1936 Land Act will be scrapped by Parliament. He ignores 96 per cent of the Transvaal farmers who say do not meddle with these laws. I say to him, say publically

whether all land in South Africa is now everyman's land or do the Zulus, the Tswanas, the Sothos, the Xhosas have land of their own? Does the white man have no land which is exclusively his? If he does indeed have land to which he has historic claim, then please tell (Mr Thabo Mbeki and (Mr Nelson) Mandela," Dr Treurnicht said.

He wanted to know what this story implied that South Africa had already had its last white election, particularly as Mr de Klerk had told his Cape NP [National Party] congress this week that if negotiations were not completed in time, another election would be held.

"Let us get one thing straight—the whites are a permanent community which through repeated elections decided who will govern them. This white community will demand to decide, in election upon election, which party will govern it in future."

Dr Treurnicht urged the meeting to organise and mobilise and not be caught napping in order that the National Party could be removed from office at the first opportunity which presented itself at the ballot box.

TerreBlanche Promises Afrikaner Second Rebellion

MB1010162790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1604 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 10 SAPA—by Guy Rogers—President F. W. de Klerk has betrayed his people and his country, HNP [Reformed National Party] leader Jaap Marais claimed in a fiery Kruger's Day speech at Vereeniging in the heart of the Transvaal Boer fatherland.

With the reform that Mr de Klerk was instituting, the survival of the Afrikaner was once again threatened, as it had been by the British and the Zulu before him, said Mr Marais.

The president was trying to create the impression that these reforms were inevitable. But the Boers would defeat this "inevitability" as they had the Zulus at Blood River and the British at Majuba. "The Afrikaner made this land livable, workable," he stormed.

But it was the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB], Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, who offered the culminate speech to this commemoration of President Paul Kruger's birthday: "You can tell your children: 'I was there—Vereeniging, October 10. The beginning of the second rebellion'," he said to a standing ovation.

About 600 people, many of them sporting handguns, gathered to hear the two leaders.

To Mr Marais' fiery history, Mr TerreBlanche offered the poetic symbolism with which he and the Boers have become associated: "We have watered the thorn trees with our blood," he said. "This land is already paid for."

Hailing those present as the descendants of the "bitterenders," who fought to the last in the Boer War, the

gravel-voiced leader said another war would not be decided by numbers but by the Boer spirit. "You haven't got another land," he reminded the crowd. "This land is your land. There will be blood only if the ANC tries to take over this land. Not my blood. Their blood."

Mr Marais said the very least the Boers were demanding was an election—not a referendum. Mr TerreBlanche said, however, that if a referendum did take place then the Boers would lay claim to those areas where they won the vote—"and then the government must keep its hands off."

Earlier, AWB Wenkommando [winning commando] commander Servaans de Wet also made the point that Afrikaners were not colonisers from overseas. They were, on the contrary, the only white nation which could claim Africa was their home.

Mr de Wet, a former colonel in the police, said that with the return of ANC refugees, armed terrorists were being let loose in the country. Squatter camps were sheltering terrorist bases. "It is the commando which is the Boer's strongest weapon. If guerillas could drive the Soviets out in Afghanistan.... How much easier can the Boers drive the blacks over our borders so we never have trouble with them again," he demanded.

On Wednesday morning, before the speeches began, a small army of about 500 Wenkommando soldiers marched to Vereeniging's town hall to lay a wreath at the Boer War monument there. A group of children followed behind the procession carrying banners which read: "Please, Uncle F.W., keep our schools white."

In an interview with SAPA, Mr Marais said he was happy with the number of people who had attended the Vereeniging meeting. He said a number were taking place elsewhere across the country.

The HNP had for some while had an extremely good relationship with the AWB and they would fight any future election side-by-side. It was only the Conservative Party which had shown a reluctance to join with these two "mainstream" rightwing forces, he asserted. Mr Marais said he did not think it was likely that the president would call an election, however, because he knew he would lose.

At the stadium, Aquila—Mr TerreBlanche's personal platoon of bodyguards—did baton drills and two Wenkommando soldiers performed a rudimentary abseiling exercise.

Earlier, while waiting for Mr TerreBlanche to arrive, the crowd watched as two paraplegics whizzed around and around the stadium cycle-track in wheelchairs.

Boerestaat Party Talks of 'Only Option'

*MB1010200290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1947 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 10 SAPA—Since the government had clearly stated there would never again be a whites-only election there was no sense in paying any

more attention to ballot-box politics, the only option now was to go over to resistance politics, the Boerestaat Party [BP] decided at its congress in Heidelberg, Transvaal, on Wednesday [10 Oct].

The congress also adopted a proposal by BP leader, Mr Robert van Tonder, that all Afrikaner organisations should be approached to work with the BP to make resistance actions a joint effort, according to a BP statement released to SAPA.

The leaders of the HNP (Herstigste Nasionale Party), the CP (Conservative Party), the AWB (Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging), the Volkswag and Oranjerwerkers would all be approached "to hold discussions over this new strategy to bring the government down."

Mr van Tonder said because the government had now shut the door on democratic procedures to get the National Party to reverse its reform policy, "they must not cry when the 'volk' (Afrikaner people) go over to resistance actions."

He added the government had to realise that the "boer-evolk" (Afrikaner people) would never accept a black government. The Boers will also not enter into negotiations with President F.W. de Klerk because he did not recognise the existence of different nations (volk). "In his speech on February 2 de Klerk did not once use the word 'volk'," the BP statement added.

For the same reason there was even less of a chance that the "boere" would negotiate with ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela. "Mandela doesn't represent any nation, but a proletariat without an identity," the BP statement claimed.

Soweto 'Liberation and Community' Groups Meet

*MB1010175990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1715 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 10 SAPA—A second meeting of liberation and community organisations to discuss violence in South Africa was held in Soweto on Wednesday [10 Oct], this time attended by a three-member ANC delegation.

Neither the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) nor Inkatha attended.

According to a statement issued by co-convenors AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] on behalf of the ongoing "Forum on Violence", delegates re-affirmed their organisations' commitment to the eradication of violence in black communities.

ANC spokesman Jill Marcus told SAPA the African National Congress delegation did not include any ANC National Executive Committee members. The ANC did not attend the first meeting held last month, also in Soweto.

The forum's statement added that discussions focused on various aspects of the violence affecting black communities,

emphasising the need for tolerance and democratic consultation amongst political and community organisations.

"This second forum was happy to welcome in its midst organisations that were unable to attend the first meeting," it added.

These included: the ANC, the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, the Azanian National Youth Unity (AZA-NYU), Azanian Youth Organisation (AZAYO), the African Independent Churches Youth Project, Imbeleko Women's Organisation.

"The proceedings of this forum re-affirmed its firm commitment to the eradication of violence in our communities," the statement said. "The matter is being viewed in (an) extremely serious light by all the participants."

It added that a convening committee of political organisations and trade unions within the liberation movement will soon call another meeting of community and progressive political organisations to plan the way ahead.

A senior AZAPO spokesman, who declined to be named, told SAPA the delegates had agreed not to add anything to the statement. He said a full list of delegates who attended the forum would probably be available to the press on Thursday.

ANC Says Cadres 'Will Not Surrender' Arms

*MB1010152490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1351 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 10 SAPA—The African National Congress on Wednesday [10 Oct] welcomed President F.W. de Klerk's announcement of an October 8 cut-off date for clemency and indemnity for exiles and political prisoners, but said government's call for people to surrender arms ran contrary to the Pretoria Minute. The Minute established a working group to resolve outstanding questions following the ANC decision to suspend the armed struggle.

"In this regard the government's bona fides must be seriously questioned. In the circumstances, our cadres will not surrender their arms to the government," a statement said. Mr de Klerk's statement on pending or current legal processes, as well as the granting of indemnity, was also totally against the Pretoria Minute, the ANC said.

A cut off date of noon on Monday was set by Pres de Klerk for political exiles involved in illegal or criminal acts when government considers clemency and indemnity. He said however no pending or current legal processes would be suspended by his announcement.

"What is the logic of determining a cut-off date and in the same breath pursuing legal processes or continuing to punish those whose only crime is their opposition to the criminal system of apartheid," the ANC said.

The movement said it was their understanding all political prisoners would be released and all pending or current trials halted once the cut-off date was announced.

Government was also obliged to grant unconditional permanent indemnity to all those who committed political offences, whether they were inside or outside the country. The ANC also understood all internal security act detainees would be released once the cut-off date was announced.

"It is our view, supported by the working group's report, once a cut-off date has been announced no one should continue to endure any form of punishment, whether that punishment be prison or exile."

All ANC members in prison or exile qualified to be released or repatriated.

"We therefore call upon the government not to engage in useless time-wasting delaying tactics on this matter. The number of political prisoners released so far is only 60."

We are committed to the process of peace, but believe this peace must be a product of negotiations and not the product of the apartheid regime's dictates. "Peace shall be arrived at on terms acceptable to all the people of South Africa."

Hani Comments on Training

*MB1110093590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0259 GMT 11 Oct 90*

[Text] Grahamstown Oct 10 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] itself would decide when to stop recruiting and training its soldiers, Mr. Chris Hani, chief of staff of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [spear of the nation], said in Grahamstown on Wednesday [10 Oct].

Speaking at Rhodes University he said he expected the ANC to decide to stop the recruiting "when it feels we have not only crossed the Rubicon but advanced thousands of kilometres beyond it," SAPA's correspondent reports.

He also said that it was naive to believe the negotiation process would be a smooth one with no hiccoughs and called for mass community action demanding a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution resulting in democratic elections.

President F. W. de Klerk's reform could not be dismissed as a trick as he realised the "impossibility of ruling the old way."

He claimed the hidden force behind the recent township violence were the SADF [South African Defense Forces] special forces including the said-to-be-disbanded Civil Cooperation Bureau.

Mr. Hani, who graduated from Rhodes University in 1962, said these forces, established in the past to destabilise anti-apartheid opposition, were bent on destroying the negotiation process.

Although the violence was directly perpetrated by blacks the attackers used sophisticated weapons, were allowed to use hostels as their operational bases and were never arrested—which proved “a third force with well organised logistical support” were behind them, he said.

DP Elects Blacks to Regional Executive Committee

MB1010100390 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Oct 90 p 3

[Report by Kaizer Nyatumba: “New Precedent for DP as Black Delegates are Elected”]

[Text] In an unprecedented development, half the number of people elected into the Democratic Party's [DP] 12-man [Orange] Free State/Northern Cape regional executive committee at the weekend were blacks, DP chairman in the region: Cas Human has confirmed.

Mr. Human said the DP regional congress, held in Harrismith at the weekend was overwhelmingly attended by black delegates.

Mr. Human said the congress accepted as its primary object the second and third legs of the DP's programme of action as enshrined in the party's constitution. These were:

The extension of interaction with groups and individuals, whether or not they shared the DP's goals, with the object of promoting negotiations, settlements, compromise and reconciliation.

The development of a broad front for peaceful co-operation, relations, joint strategies and alliances with organisations which pursued the same objectives, both within and outside Parliament.

The congress said it was both “inevitable and necessary” that the Government and the African National Congress (ANC) agreed on the formation of an interim government or that “as the (negotiation) process unfolds the ANC [African National Congress] will become involved in government decisions.”

The DP regional congress also resolved to urgently make representations to the Department of Education and Training on behalf of “a high number of students” in Kestell, an area where the DP enjoyed overwhelming support, who had passed their lower classes but could not further their studies because of lack of opportunities.

People elected into the regional committee are Mr. Human (chairman); national council members Izak Molefe, Professor Dirk du Toit, Andries Botha and Dr. Rhet Khan; additional interaction representative Robbie Schoultz, and additional members Makiti Selepe, Samuel Motaung, Joseph Tshabalala, Billy Mofokeng, Eric Mokoena, N. Barnard and M. Webber.

Trade with African Countries ‘Increasing’

MB0910181790 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] A spokesman from the Africa Division of the South African Department of Trade, Industry, and Tourism says South Africa's popularity as a trading partner with neighboring African states is increasing. The spokesman said South Africa was now trading directly with almost all of the countries in Africa, including Zimbabwe, Malawi, the Ivory Coast, Mozambique, Zaire, and Namibia.

South Africa was exporting almost everything it could supply, including food products, computers, machines, motor spares, wood pulp, and steel. The spokesman said South Africa had a duty-free pact with Mozambique, and imported goods from Maputo. It also had customs rights with Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana.

African Olympic Officials To Meet With Envoys

MB0910155690 Johannesburg SABA in English 1536 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 9 SABA—The president and secretaries-general of the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa have agreed to hold a meeting with South African sports representatives in the Zimbabwe capital, Harare, in the first week of next month, reports SABC news.

This meeting will centre on finding ways of allowing South African sportsmen to participate in the next Olympic games and in the various international Olympic bodies. The Harare meeting was agreed upon at the current gathering of African Olympic committees in the Mozambique capital, Maputo. Representatives of 31 African countries are attending this meeting, which is reviewing procedures, programmes and rules of African Olympic committees and the latest situation regarding Olympic sports in South Africa.

EC Urges Mandela, Inkatha's Buthelezi To Talk

MB1010063090 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The European Community has urged the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, and the leader of Inkatha, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi to engage in dialogue.

A spokesman for the Italian Embassy in Pretoria said the Italian ambassador to South Africa, Dr. (Mario Pierre Sigiuly), had been mandated by the EC to meet all parties involved in the recent unrest. Dr. (Pierre Sigiuly) has had talks with both Mr. Mandela and Dr. Buthelezi.

The spokesman said the European Community did not intend to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs, but it wanted to convey its concern over the violence and to promote dialogue.

33 Infantry Companies in Natal, Army Reports

MB1010192790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1853 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] London Oct 10 SAPA—A total of 33 infantry companies have been deployed in Natal unrest areas, the chief of the army, Lt Gen Georg Meiring, said in an interview in the latest edition in London of the authoritative military publication, JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY [JDW].

Speaking to JDW's southern Africa correspondent on a general assessment of the SA [South African] Army and current adjustments taking place, Gen Meiring said the need to deploy troops in support of police in unrest areas would continue to complicate the army's situation.

"The main problem lies in Natal, and with the police in no position to field the manpower needed in the hilly country, the army has deployed 33 infantry companies. This is a new role for the army, standing between two factions locked in violent political struggle."

Gen Meiring however expressed satisfaction with what the army had achieved. "The deployment of troops brought an immediate lowering in the number of violent incidents. We are trying to stabilise the situation and have been quite successful in doing so."

JDW said that what had particularly pleased Gen Meiring was that "we were welcomed by all," even by left-wing political groups normally automatically critical of the military.

"We cannot normalise the area. That is not our task. The problem is socio-economic and political in nature and needs a socio-economic and political solution. What the army has achieved is that people can again move freely and can begin to work out their own future."

Gen Meiring also said that besides the primary role of the army as a traditional deterrent to outside interference in the country, its secondary role remained that of counter-insurgency.

"The revolutionary war is not over yet. The army still has an important part to play in counter-revolutionary warfare. In this role it provides the powerbase that enables government to address the political problems of the country from a position of strength."

The army had also taken over border protection from the police.

"The emphasis of our deployment lies on anti-infiltration operations and the protection of border posts."

Durban Bus Ambushed With Automatic Weapons

MB1010064890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0630 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Durban Oct 10 SAPA—Six people were killed and 27 injured in an attack on a bus by unknown gunmen

with automatic weapons outside Durban shortly before 11pm [2100 GMT] Tuesday [9 Oct] night.

SA Police spokesman Lt. Bala Naidoo said the bus was carrying 33 passengers. All of them were struck by automatic weapon fire. R1 and AK-47 weapons were used in the attack which took place from a stationery vehicle. Police later found 23 bullet holes in the bus and 16 shattered windows.

The driver, Mr. Joking Msomi, was wounded in his side as the attack was launched, but he managed to halt the bus on the side of the road.

The motive for the attack is unknown and no arrests have been made. It was the second serious incident of violence in Durban on Tuesday. On Tuesday morning eight people were stabbed and admitted to Addington Hospital when a gang of youths went on the rampage on a Durban street.

The late night attack took place between Durban and Inanda, near the duffs turn-off about 12km outside the city.

Random Attack on Whites Reported in Durban

MB0910114290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1123 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Durban Oct 9 SAPA—A gang of 12 men invaded a curio shop on Durban's beachfront just after 9am [0700 gmt] on Tuesday [9 Oct] and after firing shots, stole a selection of survival knives before going on a rampage and randomly stabbing eight people at the top end of West Street.

The gang, who were wearing green, yellow and black shirts, stabbed the white victims in the midst of the holiday crowd which thronged the mall area. One of the 12 rampaging men was shot by a police constable outside the First National Bank after his 18-year-old girlfriend had been stabbed in the head. The man was taken to hospital where he was being treated under police guard.

The other members of the gang fled and disappeared amongst the crowd within seconds of the shot being fired. An hour later police shot an wounded another suspect near the snake park after following up information given to them. They also arrested three other suspected members of the gang.

It is believed that several knives have been seized by the police. Bleeding victims dashed into the safety of the Lonsdale Hotel before collapsing in front of horrified staff and guests in the foyer. Durban murder and robbery unit detectives under the command of Det.-W/O Willie van der Merwe were on the scene within minutes of the incident.

Mr. Robert Trulock, a trainee manager at the Lonsdale Hotel, said he heard screams outside and on investigation saw two young white women lying bleeding on the pavement. "There was about 12 black men running

towards the aquarium. They were in a beserk state and were lashing out with knives at anyone who was near them," said Mr. Trulock.

Another eyewitness, Mr. Louis van Vuuran, said he was walking towards the top end of West Street, when he heard screams. "There was this mob of about 10 to 12 men wearing green, yellow and black shirts stabbing people."

Minutes after the incident the foyer of the Lonsdale Hotel resembled a hospital trauma unit as paramedics put drips and gave oxygen to the wounded. After paramedics from Natal's ambulance and emergency services had radioed through to Addington Hospital the wounded were rushed to the hospital which was put on standby. The medical superintendent of Addington, Dr. Patrick Fitzgerald, said the trauma unit was "chaotic" but that his staff was managing. They were treating "at least nine adults"—some of them in a serious condition.

Whites Said More Pessimistic About Economy

MB0910132090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1027 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 9 SAPA—by Frans Krige—White consumers have become more pessimistic in their views of the near term future of the South African economy while black consumers have become more optimistic, the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch has found in its latest consumer survey.

As far as whites were concerned the index which measures consumer attitude decreased from 98 in the previous survey to its current level of 88.

The implication is that this attitude, or expectation, will dampen the desire of white consumers to buy on credit. The fact that they are worried about the economic outlook implicitly implies that they must be worried about their job security as well. If this is the case savings will benefit at the cost of sellers of expensive goods.

"Very surprising was the finding that black consumers have actually become more optimistic (since the previous survey) about the future economic outlook. They were not quizzed about the reasons but logic suggests that the origin of this attitude may be found in the political arena. Black consumers are certainly aware of the advances made by their political leaders in becoming part of the government in the near future. These overly optimistic expectations may in fact prove to be very difficult to dampen and could cause many problems as negotiations proceed. Substantial problems may arise immediately after a constitution has been negotiated and a new government has been formed. For only then can black leaders afford to dampen overly optimistic expectations," the bureau said.

The white consumers' pessimism regarding the short-term outlook of the economy is not mirrored in their anticipations regarding their own finances. Whites have

in fact become more optimistic in their outlook and the latest index figure has risen from 90 to 105.

"A logical explanation could be that these consumers anticipate an improvement in their financial situation because they are planning to spend less and to save more. In other words, the financial situation of white consumers may ease not because they anticipate increases in salaries, but because they plan to cut back on spending. This line of reasoning is compatible with their lack of confidence in the general economy."

The index which measures the same black attitude stands at 106 compared with 100 in the previous survey. Blacks might have based their expectations in connection with their financial situation on an improved economy and thus higher wages and salaries.

Whites regard market conditions as bad for the purchasing of expensive goods, while black consumers, for the first time in eight years, indicated that it is a good time to buy durable goods such as domestic appliances.

As far as consumer confidence was concerned confidence is low amongst whites and fairly high amongst blacks. This would seem to imply that whites are likely to cut back on spending and that blacks are likely to spend more. However, the confidence amongst blacks is probably based on perceptions which had their origin in political developments. The implication for spending vs saving is thus not clear.

In conclusion the bureau said the overall findings suggested that whites were losing confidence while blacks were gaining confidence. "We suggest that politics are playing a major part in this and that blacks are overly optimistic. These expectations may prove to be difficult to curb and could prove to become a major problem for politicians in the not too distant future."

Press Reviews on Current Problems, Issues

9 October

MB1010181990

[Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN

Conservative Party Makes Reform Threats—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 October in its page 6 editorial refers to the Conservative Party threat that should President F.W. de Klerk and U.S. President George Bush "continue to threaten White South Africans with the irreversibility of anything, they will be responsible for the consequences." THE CITIZEN would like to hear from Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht "what he intends to do to try and stop the reform process from being irreversible. Until he can say so, we think he should stop making threats."

THE STAR

Rent Boycott 'Downright Silly'—"Sooner or later, every local community is going to have to negotiate an agreement with the authorities along the lines negotiated for Soweto," where people are paying rent and service charges again, declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 October in a page 10 editorial. "Compromise" is required: "debt backlogs will have to be written off while firm commitments to future payments are made." Because to perpetuate such a state of affairs for reasons of "political stubbornness" is "downright silly."

BUSINESS DAY

Common Ground in ANC, Business, State Economic Policy—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 October in a page 8 editorial finds it "encouraging" that the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Chamber of Business "are keen to meet on economic strategies." "The two may be poles apart but they are talking about solving the same problems, though in different ways." BUSINESS DAY also believes there is "more common ground than they suspect" among the ANC, business and the government on economic policy. THE ANC has doubts about the effectiveness of market forces as an economic cure-all, while the government is convinced of the merits of free enterprise. Yet, in an announcement on economic strategy President De Klerk "took an almost interventionist line. ESKOM [Electricity Supply Commission] and Transnet [railway company] are to be 'user friendly', keeping their tariffs below the inflation rate in the national interest. No mention of profit. It is a move which the ANC must thoroughly approve."

CAPE TIMES

End to Land Act 'Commitment' To Abandon Apartheid—The announcement that the Land Acts are to be abolished at the next session of Parliament "underlines the De Klerk government's commitment to abandon apartheid," notes Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 4 October in a page 4 editorial. The announcement is occasion for "recognizing that President De Klerk is resolutely pressing forward in the face of opposition in the white farming community."

10 October

MB1010085490

[Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN

NP Cannot Ignore Mandate Accusations—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 8 October in its page 6 editorial says one "cannot simply ignore the accusations" that the National Party (NP) does not have a mandate to do all the things it has done. "Although the government has a legal right to stay in power, and will clearly do so, it must not ride roughshod over its opponents or refuse the electorate the chance to express its

acceptance or rejection of its reforms." "Growing frustration of the government's opponents should be tempered by the knowledge that the Whites will have a chance one day to express their views on the government's reforms and initiatives, and particularly on any constitution that is drawn up." That would be "democratic" and the "only" thing to do.

THE STAR

Situation of Black Township Children 'Untenable'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 10 October in a page 8 editorial refers to a report that divulged that: "some township families are being kept by six-year-old breadwinners; that children in our area are actually starving; that several children a day are being abandoned; that thousands of township children who witnessed the recent stabbings, stonings and burning to death of people, may never adjust to normal society." THE STAR says that only more shocking than this is the fact that the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society "had to close its doors" because it is bankrupt. "If doors are being shut on abandoned children, we are shutting them. Yet one is left with the sickening feeling that the report and the figures are going to create less of a furore than the seal culling which, a few weeks ago, had the nation wringing its hear and demanding action." People should approach their members of parliament to "find what they intend to do about an untenable situation."

CAPE TIMES

Mandela, Buthelezi Find 'Excuses' Not To Meet—With the amount of "posturing, finger-pointing, hair-splitting and buck-passing" going on between Inkatha and the African National Congress (ANC) the prospects of a meeting between Buthelezi and Mandela "seem as remote as ever," declares a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 5 October. "At this rate efforts will have to be made to arrange 'talks about talks' to identify obstacles to a meeting between the two leaders." While nobody believes that a meeting between the two by itself end the violence, "political reconciliation between their supporters is most unlikely with Chief Buthelezi and Mr. Mandela find endless excuses why they should not meet."

Whites Display 'Unreadiness for Change'—Gerald Shaw writes in his "Political Survey" column on the same page there is a "huge gap in perceptions between white and black South Africans, and a corresponding divergence in hopes, fears and expectations of what the future will bring." Shaw notes whites display an "unreadiness for change," and "in its most extreme form it poses a continuing threat of right-wing terrorism." Also, the de Klerk government's "style of dealing with right-wing terrorism has seemed oddly dilatory and tentative, suggesting that elements in the security forces are in sympathy with the extremist Right." Because of the "continuing failure of the State to track down the killers of David Webster and so many other victims of the death squads," there are "certainly grounds for concern."

11 October

MB1110103190

[Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN

Mandela Should 'Hold His Tongue'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 9 October in its page 6 editorial says that after the African National Congress (ANC) meeting with President De Klerk and some of his ministers on 8 October, it is hoped the "ANC will now belt up in public and maintain a greater semblance of conciliation than it has done until now." Mandela "would do well to take a leaf from State President De Klerk's book and hold his tongue. Mr. De Klerk, in fact, has shown a remarkable forbearance in the face of provocative statements from Mr. Mandela and some of his ANC colleagues."

THE STAR

De Klerk, Mandela Show 'Proper' Responsibility—"Behind the smokescreen of hostility, a proper sense of responsibility is still being shown by the major players—President de Klerk, Nelson Mandela and their immediate lieutenants," declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 October in a page 20 editorial. President De Klerk stressed in Port Elizabeth the four year deadline facing him to get a new constitution working to "avoid another apartheid election." Therefore, both sides must "keep their wilder elements on a tight rein to ensure the timetable for reaching the new South Africa is met."

U.S. Makes 'Hash' of Federal Bookkeeping—A second editorial on the same page proclaims that "Washington is making an enormous hash of its federal bookkeeping." "Theoretically, for one day this week the U.S. Government closed down for lack of money. In reality, essential services kept going. Many South Africans see the U.S.

Constitution as a possible role model. It has great merits, but rivalry between Administration and Congress makes its fiscal mechanisms something not to be emulated."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of ANC's Taxes Policy—"Until the ANC understands the nature of markets and the effect of taxes, it will have no private sector worth talking of to provide money for the new government to spend," warns a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 October. There will be "neither wealth generation nor economic growth." The ANC's economic ideas "will reduce, not accelerate," the movement of blacks into wealthier suburbs. "When existing residents hold onto their houses because profits will be taxed away, there will be fewer homes on offer. Black people who have bought houses, in black suburbs or white, will lose their capital gain and the means of upward urban mobility." Therefore, if the ANC wants more blacks in the affluent residential areas it needs to "encourage an expanding economy, not advocate soak-the-rich policies which discourage wealth, reducing investment and jobs."

SOWETAN

Violence May Bring Demand for Military Takeover—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 October refers to the mob attack on people on Durban's beachfront and the subsequent attack on a bus, saying: "If ever there was doubt in State President F.W. de Klerk's mind that there is a third force at play here, this latest eruption should dispel it." These are the types of attacks "designed to show that the country is slipping into anarchy. They seem to be preparing the world for demands for a military takeover of the country. The ground was laid carefully before the violence on the Reef broke out." De Klerk "needs this investigated at the highest level to allay the fears that are growing in the community."

Angola

KUP Commentary Discusses Relief Aid Corridors

MB1010125690 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "UNITA's Peace Corridors Proposal Pays-off: The international Community Responds to Famine Appeal in Angola"]

[Text] Jamba, Wednesday October 10.....[dateline as received]—After months of uncertainty, the international food relief programme for thousands of starving Angolans in the central and southern part of the country has at last got off the ground.

This week, the first convoy of Red Cross trucks carrying emergency international food aid crossed the Angolan border from neighbouring Namibia, bringing in long awaited relief assistance to the Angolan populations threatened by famine.

International relief organisations estimate that up to two million civilians in both MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] controlled areas of central and southern Angola face starvation due to prolonged drought.

The beginning of the international relief programme is an important development in the battle against the serious effects of the drought situation in Angola which has already claimed the lives of hundreds of men, women and children. It is also, undoubtedly, (?a major) victory for UNITA's corridors initiative which was made by the UNITA president, Dr. Jonas Savimbi on June 26, 1990, in a letter sent simultaneously to the United States president, George Bush, Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev and MPLA president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. UNITA said that the peace corridors would enable international organisations to safely bring in food relief supplies to famine victims on both sides of the conflict without fear of coming under attack.

The peace corridors proposal was warmly welcomed by the international community, including the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, as an important step in the humanitarian effort against famine in Angola.

Reacting to the proposal, U.S. State Department spokeswoman, Margaret Tutwiler, said in a statement on June 28 that the UNITA initiative would facilitate the prompt delivery of humanitarian relief food aid to thousands of starving Angolan civilians on both sides of the Angolan conflict and alleviate their plight.

On the contrary, the MPLA Government desperately tried to make political capital out of the famine situation from the very beginning, putting up unacceptable conditions. Various statements made by MPLA leaders, particularly by the MPLA ambassador to the United Nations, Manuel

Pacavira, clearly showed that the Luanda regime merely wanted to use the issue of food aid as a political weapon in its war against UNITA, while ignoring the fate of thousands of famine-stricken Angolans.

Many more precious lives, which would have undoubtedly been saved, were thus lost because of the MPLA regime's intransigence, which was condemned by the Angolan people and the international community.

The famine situation in Angola is so critical that according to the director of the U.S. office of foreign disaster assistance, Andrew Natsios, thousands of people in Angola risked death unless emergency food supplies reached them in the shortest possible time. This situation demands that the interests of the Angolan people must be placed above individual or partisan ones, as UNITA demonstrated through the peace corridors initiative.

The first step aimed at saving the Angolan people from the effects of natural disaster have now been taken through the international emergency food relief programme.

However, the world is waiting to see Angolans take the necessary steps to create permanent peace in their country in the shortest possible time so that the Angolan people can dedicate their efforts and resources towards reconstructing the country. UNITA has already demonstrated its full engagement towards making this goal possible on numerous occasions. The ball is now squarely in the MPLA's court to show political maturity and place the profound and sacred interests of the Angolan people above selfish individual ones. Long live the peace corridors. Long live peace. Long live multi-party democracy.

MPLA Allegedly Murders Priest At Cahombo

MB1010210790 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1915 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Jamba, Wednesday, October 10 ... [dateline as received] A group of MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers stationed in Cahombo, near Menongue, in Cuando Cubango Province, has killed a Catholic priest and a congregation member during an armed robbery at the weekend.

Informed sources, among them eye-witnesses in the Cuando Cubango provincial capital, said the victims, Father Firmino and Jone Mendes, were killed in their church during Sunday mass in Chikimbili village.

It was not immediately known why MPLA troops have targeted members of the religion. However, relations between the regime and Catholic Church have worsened ever since the pastoral letter published last November which called for a ceasefire and multi-party elections aimed at peace in Angola which angered the MPLA regime.

Meanwhile, an elderly woman identified as Domingas Vunda of Camongua village was reported killed by another group of MPLA soldiers stationed at Cambache two days when she complained to the troops about the robbing of her personal property, including chickens at her home.

Cancellation of Dos Santos' Visit Explained

*MB1110070490 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Oct 90*

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura denounced UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] U.S.-backed idea of establishing a multiparty system in Angola. Speaking at a meeting with the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of Angola, Venancio de Moura said the U.S. Administration had imposed on the Angolan Government the recognition of UNITA (?as a means) for achieving a cease-fire accord during the ongoing talks.

The informal meeting with the diplomatic corps was called in order to explain the reasons for the cancellation of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's visit to the United States. Venancio de Moura said the Angolan president will not be going to the United States due to the continued U.S. hostile policy toward the People's Republic of Angola.

During the meeting, De Moura also discussed the ongoing political and economic measures in the country. Pedro da Cunha Neto, governor of the Angola National Bank, assured the ambassadors that they will be able to operate their current bank accounts as of next week.

* Government Probes Scandals in Diamond Industry

*90AF0744A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 19 Aug 90 p 6*

[Text] Three well-known Portuguese weekly magazines have recently denounced an alleged case of "high corruption and graft," in which some foreign businessmen and high Endiama (Angolan National Diamond Company) officials may be involved, and which may have resulted in a loss of some half a million dollars to the Angolan Government.

In support of their allegations, all of them say that they had direct access to the complete text of an inquiry conducted in Angola by the State Minister for Inspection and Control and at least one of them has expressly indicated that it obtained this document through TERRA ANGOLANA magazine, edited in Portugal by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Inquiries and investigations at various Angolan companies are not exactly a novelty, and the country's authorities, in the person of the President of the Republic, have even very recently launched a vast campaign against

corruption and for moralization of the government administration across the board.

In the specific case of the Endiama inquiry, it is known to be very controversial at the internal level because it contains too many inconsistencies, which would explain why, long after its conclusion, there has still been no reaction to it at the highest levels.

Its disclosure and sale outside the country, a misdeed, also constitutes a form of pressure on the Angolan Government, forcing it to possibly make untimely decisions because all aspects of the process have not been sufficiently analyzed and well thought out.

It is no less curious to analyze who might eventually benefit from this premature disclosure of a document that was being held in court custody and which also affects the administration of a company that is currently one of the main pillars of the Angolan economy.

Illegal Traffic in Diamonds

Observers in Luanda have already called attention to the fact that the UNITA magazine that provided the document to the press is, in fact, edited by elements connected with illegal diamond traffic in Angola, who would thus see their profitable activities affected by the growing organization and increasingly efficient production control exercised by Endiama.

In effect, Endiama, which only began operations on 1 January 1987, has successfully overcome in only two years the virtual bankruptcy of the defunct Diamang [Angola Diamond Company] and establishing itself as a company with effective management and consistent financial results.

To that end it is sufficient to say that compared to the \$14 million in revenue earned in 1986, Endiama last year recorded sales of more than \$230 million, despite the severe worsening of conditions in the production areas, a result of the intensification of UNITA's activities, which have led to the destruction of goods, blocked access routes, and increases in illegal smuggling.

Endiama's positive actions have been recognized even internationally, and in addition to the praises of the trade press, it is considered an economic recovery experiment "rare in Africa," and a "strong challenge" (JEWELER'S CIRCULAR KEYSTONE, U.S.A., June 90) to the sales strategy of the all-powerful South African De Beers.

History of a Company

Everything started with the approval by the country's highest levels, in February 1983, of a document formulated by Angolan experts from the Ministries of Industry, Planning and Finance, the National Bank, and Endiama itself, entitled "Problems of the National Diamond Industry," which proposed to restructure the sector based upon a new economic philosophy that only much later would be integrated into the SEF program. It is

interesting to note that several of the names now accused of corruption were among the authors.

Meanwhile, the proposals that had been advanced in that first document, which already anticipated making Endiama a "holding company," only began to be implemented after the II MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Congress in December 1985, at a time when production was found to be heavily affected by two almost successive attacks by UNITA on the Cafunfo/Cuango diamond mining area (February and December 1984), which was precisely the area providing some 85 percent of the old Diamang's revenues.

Because of the instability that had been created, the English retreated from Cuango and the area was abandoned in terms of technical supervision. It was at that time of severe crisis that Roan Selection Trust International, Ltd. [RST] head Christian Hellinger, who at the time was responsible for the maintenance of Diamang's equipment, proposed to operate in that area, through a service provision contract with fixed costs and with remuneration based upon output levels.

A first contract with Hellinger's RST was thus signed in 1986, with multisectoral participation and the appropriate approval of the highest levels of the government, in terms similar to those adopted for oil, with the objective being to rehabilitate the area for the purpose of exploitation.

Immediately before, Diamang, which was practically bankrupt by that time with debts of 18.6 billion kwanzas (including \$71.5 million), proceeded to be liquidated, and the conditions were created to formulate a diamond policy within the framework of a state-owned economic unit.

Thus Endiama appeared on the scene, on 31 July 1986, and as a function of its status as faithful partner, it inherited the assets and assumed the debts of the previous enterprise, to avoid damaging the Angolan Government's image. Endiama immediately began implementing structural transformation measures and developing a production and trade philosophy appropriate for the new system.

To do this, it began by liquidating all current administrative expenses (debts to foreign suppliers) and loans associated with investments for its own use, and included the remaining debt with the country's overall debt package, to guarantee that foreign investors would always be reimbursed for their loans. All local currency debt was meanwhile assumed by the State General Budget.

In addition to the debts, Diamang's losses, which had previously been financed by oil revenues, had to be assumed by the new enterprise, which by virtue of a high-level decision was prohibited from spending in excess of its revenues, and from receiving any new government financing to reinstate diamond production.

Trade Innovations

In the first half of 1987 Endiama earned a foreign exchange surplus, primarily as a result of the Cuango mines. It is interesting to note that one of the factors contributing to this revenue was the application of a sales method that had been approved at an opportune moment, and which involved local selling based on previously selected tender offers.

These sales were preceded by bids (resulting from pre-evaluations performed by Endiama itself), with the product sold through an auction system to the tenderer with the highest bid above the base price, with payment due before delivery of the product, a method that has resulted in sales prices consistently higher than the estimates from the preevaluation.

Through the development of that system a scheme was established covering all aspects of the trade, from the sale of the entire diamond production through bidding, to the subsequent establishment of lots assigned to various agents, and the resale of the rough diamonds, always with a view to maximizing added value and garnering profit from selling the diamonds in the foreign market.

The new sales system thus established is considered an "unparalleled example," first because of the confidence generated among purchasers, and second because it allows the Angolan Government, contrary to the previous situation, to become involved in all aspects of the diamond sales process—production, sale of the rough stones, cutting and sale of the cut stone.

It is important to emphasize that the export of diamonds has always followed the procedures established by the customs authorities and that all work has always been controlled by Angolans, under supervision of the responsible body of the Ministry of State Security and the National Bank of Angola Strong House Guard.

Angola Controls Its Diamonds

Thus, for the first time, the Angolan Government has come to more closely control the diamond industry, using its own domestic appraisers, selling on domestic territory, diversifying the operators and selling in accordance with the policies that it has defined itself. All this in an independent manner that, as a consequence, is not connected with the De Beers CSO (free market), allowing the majority of the profits due to the increased prices per carat to accrue to Angola.

Among other results, the diversification of operators has, for example, permitted resolution of the disagreement with the SPE, through which the first diamond contract was signed with Portugal, which would end up contributing decisively to the improvement in relations between the two countries.

As a result of Endiama's new and efficient organizational structure, increased revenue has been recorded during a "record" period, as well as lower production costs, with

Angola now counted among the world's five largest diamond producers, after having disappeared even from the list of producing countries.

With the new spirit that had been created, it was also considered an opportune time to decentralize the long distance transportation, air transportation and fish-farming sectors under new structures, and to make the already existing infrastructure profitable. Responsibility for transport, for example, was assumed by Endiama, with its accumulated "know-how," after expiration of the previous contract with Intertransports.

In addition, a sharp increase in professional higher education outside the country has been recorded, social sector investments have grown, and a program to improve general living and working conditions has been implemented. For the first time since diamond production was initiated in Angola the mining unit has been harmoniously integrated with the administrative organizations and the population of the area itself.

The results of all this activity will be formalized through the expected creation of a foundation that will involve the entire social, cultural, artistic and educational sphere, allowing a substantial portion of Endiama profits to revert back to society as a whole.

Despite these strongly positive results, illegal smuggling still continues to occur at extremely high levels, which Angolan sources have indicated to be on the order of \$80 million per year, while other sources close to that type of illegal trade value it at only slightly less.

New Methods Being Studied

Thus one can see how fantastic and exaggerated the claims are of hundreds of millions of dollars that have allegedly been diverted in a fraudulent manner to the three dozen people named in the inquiry revealed in the press, these amounts being much greater than the sum of both legal and illegal Angolan diamonds produced in an entire year.

In addition to the stringent controls being applied against illegal traffic, Endiama is at this time studying new methods of recovering diamonds illegally shipped out of the country, primarily to Zaire and Belgium, an initiative which is obviously not well regarded by forces uninterested in the Angolan economy's recovery and stabilization, or in the unity of the political leadership of the government itself.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself confirmed this just days ago at the opening session of the II Congress of Angolan Journalists, when he stated, in what appears to be a direct allusion to these "scandals," that there has been a great deal of speculation in the Portuguese press: "We are attacked daily in a veiled or open manner by enemy propaganda, which is trying to undermine our efforts to organize and moralize our political and social life and to affect the unity of the country's leadership," while he also denounced "the press organs

edited by individuals and political forces unhappy with the loss of privileges accruing to them through the exploitation of our people during the colonial period."

Note: By 31 July 1986—the date of Diamang's liquidation—losses were on the order of 2,647,465,000 kwanzas (\$87,623,000); from that date to the end of the same year—the transition period until the appearance of Endiama, the loss totalled 1,726,265,000 kwanzas (\$57,134,000).

Mauritius

* 10,000 Tons of Malagasy Fuel Oil Delivered

90AF0757C Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
9 Sep 90 p 12

[Article: "Mauritius Imports 10,000 Tons of Fuel Oil From Madagascar"]

[Text] Mauritius took delivery three weeks ago of 10,000 tons of fuel oil from the Madagascar refinery. It was the first consignment of fossil fuel Mauritius has purchased from its large Indian Ocean neighbor, and seems to fit in with the policy of regional trade and cooperation.

The State Trading Corporation (STC) ordered the fuel oil on behalf of the Mauritian Government, after the latter decided to look for other suppliers to replace the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation—the foreign state-owned enterprise that had an exclusive contract to supply Mauritius with petroleum.

The STC had put out an international call for bids on its offer to purchase \$1.4 to 1.5 million worth of oil (20.5 million rupees). Shell International won the contract and provided the product from its Malagasy refinery.

At one point there were concerns in the Ministry of Energy and the Central Electricity Board [CEB]—the largest beneficiary of the shipment—about the quality of the Malagasy product. The Malagasy fuel oil met higher specifications than the oil generally used in Mauritius: it was graded at 3,000 "second redwood" rather than 1,500.

The chief technician at Shell Company of the Island confirmed that the Malagasy fuel oil is of greater viscosity than what Mauritius normally gets, but added that this posed no insurmountable problems, because all the fuel oil received here had to be blended (fuel oil with diesel oil) before being put on the market.

According to Shell's chief technician, Malagasy fuel oil is an excellent product, and is in fact one of the highest quality petroleum products Mauritius has imported to date.

*** Repercussions From Energy Crisis 'Severe'**

90AF0757A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
11 Sep 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Raj Gowrea: "Energy Crisis: Severe Repercussions on Mauritius"]

[Text] The energy crisis will have a severe impact on countries like Mauritius whose economies are fragile, said the minister for environmental affairs, Mr. Mahyendra Utchanah, in a speech this morning in the auditorium of the University of Mauritius. The minister's speech came on the opening day of a seminar on general trends in energy policy, against the backdrop of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the environmental white paper.

Mr. Mahyendra Utchanah said the current energy crisis in the Middle East has alarmed the wealthy and highly developed countries, but he also warned about the repercussions on countries like Mauritius. The minister's concerns are heightened, he said, by the destruction and exhaustion of nonrenewable resources. "The current rate at which these resources are being consumed is so high that they will become increasingly rare and ultimately get exhausted in the decades to come," explained the minister, underlining the urgent need to develop alternative energy sources, explore ways to readjust and change our consumption habits.

In conjunction with the energy crisis, Mr. Utchanah also sounded the alarm about global problems affecting the ecology and ecosystem, adding: "With the balance of nature so seriously upset, the world is in the throes of a multidimensional ecological crisis. A farsighted approach would be required for effecting necessary adjustment and modifications in our consumption behavior so that an unmanageable future beyond our problem-solving capabilities does not confront us."

The minister then pleaded for consensus and concentrated action to resolve our environmental problems. In addition, he called for selective practical steps to be taken to conserve energy, offering a series of recommendations:

- use of fluorescent (instead of incandescent) lights that are five times as efficient;
- solar-powered water heaters;
- discontinuing the use of chlorinated liquid waste for watering purposes;
- automobiles that are more fuel-efficient and generate less pollution;
- more intelligent use of bagasse by the sugar industry;
- more rational use of pesticides and no further use of dirty oil for irrigation, both of which contaminate subterranean water supplies;
- recycling of metals, glass, paper, plastic materials, tires and household waste.

According to Minister Utchanah, the need is for measures that over the long term could have "profound impacts," not just "pleasing rhetoric phrases."

It should be noted that Minister Mahyendra Utchanah delivered his remarks at the auditorium this morning before a very small audience, whereas the Ministry of Housing, Lands, and Environment was supposed to meet with representatives of several sectors (professionals, NGO's [nongovernmental organizations], parastatal bodies) keenly interested in the promotion of a healthy environment on Mauritius. Unless the bureaucrats in that ministry are not very concerned about the environment!

*** Malaysia Suggested as Possible Fuel Supplier**

90AF0757B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
15 Sep 90 p 7

[Article by Berky Ombrasine: "Securing Fuel Supplies Top Priority for CEB"]

[Text] At the Central Electricity Board [CEB], the top priority of the moment is not increasing the rates but rather securing uninterrupted supplies of fuel oil for electricity production. But the cost is certain to go up. There is just no way around it...

According to Mr. Rajen Lowtoo, PRO of the CEB, it is vital to sustain production levels, and to do so fuel is necessary. If supplies ever run out, the whole country will suffer. Thus the CEB's attention now is focused on this thorny problem.

For the time being, the issue of an eventual rate increase has been deferred. However, he added, it goes without saying that higher import costs make an increase in the electricity rate inevitable. Especially since there has been no increase since 1984.

With the rise in petroleum product prices, which is already starting to affect Mauritian pocketbooks, we feel obliged to ask whether the government—before importing such products at inflated prices—has tried to negotiate with authorities in Kuala Lumpur about the possibility of importing fuels at a preferential price...as was the case with Iraq.

It goes without saying that Mauritius and Malaysia enjoy very good relations, both political and commercial. Moreover, the Malaysian prime minister recently made an official visit here. And our education minister, Mr. Armoogum Parsuraman, has made numerous visits to Malaysia.

Mauritius's solid commercial ties to that country grow stronger with every passing day. One indication of this has been the establishment of a Malaysian bank (South East Asian Bank) in Port Louis.

Given the closeness of these ties, could Mauritius perhaps get the Kuala Lumpur authorities to supply us with petroleum products, at least for the duration of the current situation?

Mozambique

President Chissano Discusses Nationality Issue

*MB1010204090 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1830 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at the People's Assembly Special Session in Maputo city's Fourth Congress Hall on 10 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] All I want to do is help because I have listened to some speeches here that seem to me to be diverting from the reading. This is a matter of reading what is written in the document.

For instance, we have had some colleagues here saying: Look, we must remove this paragraph. However, when they read that paragraph that is all they are reading. They do not read everything. They forget about the two points at the top that states: A person is a Mozambican if he was born in Mozambique. Everything that is read in subsequent paragraphs must be linked to this. Thus, the important thing here is that one must be born in Mozambique, along with subsequent qualifications.

Only individuals born in Mozambique meet the requirements of Paragraphs A, B, C, D, and E. Thus, this is not just about the fact that one was residing in Mozambique at the time of independence. One is supposed to have been born in Mozambique and be residing in Mozambique at the time of our independence. It must be the two things together because there are two points there. Everything falls under Article 1, which states one is a Mozambican if he was born in Mozambique. I would like to help those who, I felt, may not have read the article properly because they dissociate this first portion, about being born in Mozambique, from the other things stated in Paragraphs A, B, C, D, and E.

Second [as heard], when one reads Point 2 of Article 11 one must take into account the explanation that was given. What we want to do here is transfer Point 2 of Article 1 of the Nationality Law to Article 11 of the Constitutional Revision Project. However, we must update...[pauses] the Nationality Law states: Those who declare themselves (?Mozambican) after independence. This is correct because it was written before independence and before the 90-day deadline. However, those 90 days are up and now we need to rewrite what it says here.

Third, I would like you to note that both the Nationality Law and what is proposed under Chapter II of the Constitutional Revision Project present two distinct situations: The first is a pre-independence situation, meaning those born in Mozambique before our independence. Then there is the situation of those who were born in Mozambique after independence. In both cases, what matters is that they were born in Mozambique.

To this factor of birth in Mozambique we have added the issue of blood ties. Thus, our Nationality Law took into

consideration these two principles: The blood ties and the place of birth. It was with those two principles that we drew up the Nationality Law.

However, it is clear that the place of birth plays a particularly relevant role, especially in light of what is stated in Article 1 of the Nationality Law or Article 11 of the text we are discussing now. Thus, our reading must take these factors into account.

Finally, we have the issue of acquired nationality. If you look at your dictionary, you may find that it says the word acquire means to buy. I do not know what the other meanings of the word may be. However, we are not talking about nationality as something that is bought. We are talking about an acquired nationality as defined here. If someone asked me the meaning of original nationality, I would say: Original nationality means Mozambique. That is the definition here. This is what we are defining: Mozambique. I do not care about what original nationality may mean in other countries. What we want to say...[pauses] what we are doing here is, we are defining original and acquired nationality in Mozambique.

We may help ourselves to what other people in other countries have said. We may observe their practices and so on. However, in the final analysis what will come out of here will be the meaning of original nationality in Mozambique. We have our own history. We have our social, sociological, and anthropological constitution. We are living within a specific geographical context.

Well, now I am running the risk of going off the subject and talking like a deputy. So, I am going to stop this digression. We must also take into account the fact that in legal terms, prior to our independence, there was no Mozambican nationality. What we want to define here is not who is the Mozambican born in Mozambique or not. We are here to define nationality. We are saying who is the person who wants to belong, or belongs, to our nation and who all Mozambicans accept as part of our nation. [passage omitted]

These Boers in South Africa came from the Netherlands a long time ago. However, many people in the Netherlands do not even want to see them anymore. They do not want to see them because they are something else. They have another language, a language of their own that they have called Afrikaans. They are Africans already. They are Africans. They have nowhere else to go.

If they go to the Netherlands, they will be kicked out and they will have to return here. That is what happens with those Boers there. That is why there is so much resistance there. They are scared about their future. They are not like the Portuguese colonialists and colonizers who were here. They were Portuguese. They continued to be Portuguese. They continued to have links with their fatherland. We may even have Portuguese citizens who will live with us here. We have Germans who never stopped being Germans but who live here. Nonetheless, we have Portuguese people who returned. We have whites here who said: I am a Mozambican. They said this from the

start. They said this even in colonial times. They were as Portuguese as a black person was a Portuguese citizen after 1961. We have such people here. They would like to die and be buried here. Irrespective of nationality, they felt they wanted to belong to this nation and no other. We have some such people here.

Thus, this is what we are trying to define. I asked some colleagues here to conduct a quick check—they did it so quickly that they may have been much too quick—on the legal meaning of the words original nationality. I have not read it yet but I will read here what they came up with so quickly. I think that perhaps they will have to go back and research some more, even if it means spending some time. After all, it is interesting to look at the meanings of words. They came up with these findings: After a consultation among ourselves, we found that there was no single legal meaning for original nationality in every country. The definition changes from country to country, depending on the country's positive legal system. Now, positive legal system means something else. One could ask what is a positive and a negative legal system.

However, that is not we are here to discuss. The definition varies with each country in accordance with the country's positive legal system.

There are two criteria that are used to define [word indistinct] blood ties and territorial ties. I have already said that we have used both criteria, not just one criterion, because of the complexity of our society.

In our history, our positive legal system dates back to 1975. It chose to define original nationality as stated in Article 1 of the Nationality Law. In fact, it is not just Article 1. It is Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Nationality Law. The word original is also used to differentiate between original and acquired nationality.

This happens because the rights awarded original Mozambicans differ from those awarded to Mozambicans who acquired their nationality. I do not want to say that my attempted clarification is perfect. However, this is what emerged from a rapid consultation among a number of colleagues who work with legal issues. We all know that, unless it is convenient for them, it is difficult to have two jurists say the same thing at the same time. If it is not convenient to them, they will have different viewpoints and angles.

However, this was a consultation among a few people only. As I am interested in seeing discussions advance, this was an attempt to help in my capacity as the president of the Republic and Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party chairman attending these debates here. The Frelimo Party is at the root of the Nationality Law.

Namibia

Defendant Tells of Alleged Coup Plot at Trial

MB1110072990 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 5 Oct 90 pp 1, 2

[Report by Oiva Angola: "Evidence on a Namibian Coup"]

[Text] Journalists, police officers and a few relatives of the accused were struck dumb when one of the "Ammo Eight Trial" revealed in the Windhoek Magistrate's court how he was asked to consider taking part in a plot to overthrow the legitimate Namibian government.

He is Mr. Josef Kleynhans, a member of the Namibian Police Task Force, who was suspended from the force pending the outcome of the trial.

During a bail application by the accused yesterday, Mr. Josef Kleynhans told the Court under cross-examination by the public prosecutor that he was shown a newspaper report by Mr. Herbert Tietz and Mr. Holger Moeller. The report was about an alleged plot by 200 former Koevoet [Police Counterinsurgency Unit] soldiers to overthrow the government. Messrs Tietz and Moeller then asked him whether he would participate in such an eventuality.

"I told them that I was not prepared for it," he said.

Both Moeller and Tietz are wanted by the police in connection with the investigation of this biggest arms theft in the criminal history of Namibia.

Mr. Josef Kleynhans, a qualified gunsmith, told the Court under oath that he, together with some of his co-accused, have loaded "some guns" onto a car at a farm outside Windhoek.

"I don't know the quantity or type as it was dark by the time when I arrived at the farm," he explained.

Neither did he know the origin of the arms.

Coenraad Treves, Thomas Hencke, Josef Kleynhans, Tobias de Klerk, Alexander Schreiner, Holm Nebe, Robert Montgomery and Christiaan Kleynhans, were arrested at the end of August after large quantities of arms and ammunition were seized by police at a number of homes in Windhoek.

Mr. Treves decline to file a bail application, and only applications by Mr. Josef Kleynhans, Mr. Nebe and Mr. De Klerk were heard yesterday.

The hearing was postponed until this morning after counsel for one of the accused withdrew due to a clash of interests.

The trial started with the State arguing strongly against the granting of bail to the accused.

First, the State was in "strong doubt" the accused would be available to stand trial. Secondly, it feared that they

could interfere with State witnesses; and, lastly, it was argued that the accused constituted a security risk to the State.

Mr. Hencke, a German carpenter, who arrived in the country last year, told the Court that he had come with a 9mm pistol, a 2.23 pistol, a .308 rifle and a .45 revolver to Namibia, all of which are licenced.

He claimed that he had bought the G-3 found in his possession in Namibia, and added he had no idea how a number of the illegal weapons came to be found in his room.

"The whole business sounds funny to me," Mr. Hencke, through a interpreter said. He insisted that he followed the normal procedures in acquiring the G-3 in spite of a statement by the state prosecutor that the law did not allow the public to buy automatic rifles for their own use.

Mr. De Klerk, a former policeman and later a teacher in Windhoek, and Mr. Nebe, a former corporal in the old army and later a spare parts manager at a Windhoek engineering firm, denied knowledge of a coup plot. Mr. Nebe said no illegal weapons were found in his possession. Mr. G. van Pletzen presided and Mr. C. Small appeared for the State.

Government Said Occupied With 'Petty Politics'

MB1110070990 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English 5 Oct 90 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Clean Bite of a Watchdog"]

[Text] The official opposition managed to build limiting powers into the Constituion, but the chairman of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] Dirk Mudge warned a DTA meeting in Khomasdal that the official opposition dared not to neglect its watchdog function.

Both he and official opposition president and leader in the Assembly Mishake Muyongo stressed that a lapse into an early complacency would mean suicide to democracy.

He said independence created expectations of better days: An independent Namibia was no longer to be tied to South Africa, without a need to meet the financial obligations of an unpopular war.

Though the DTA warned against the creation of unrealistic expectations, Mr. Mudge said he was nevertheless cautiously optimistic—an optimism which the SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] government destroyed in the course of a six month spending spree. The amount of R [rand]750 million were pledged to Namibia at the donors conference, of which R160 million were already incorporated as cash donations into the budget.

But the Prime Minister admitted at Keetmanshoop that not a single cent had yet been received. SWAPO leaders are holidaying in Namibia, but live overseas," Mr.

Mudge said. The President returned from the United States on Wednesday [3 Oct], only to leave today again for a meeting of the Frontline States—where they would discuss the problems of other countries....

Small things like punctuality served as indications of a statesman's considerations towards his citizens, said Mr. Mudge. But the farmers had to wait with their animals from four o'clock in the arena at the show grounds. When he left at seven, the president had not yet made an appearance to open the show.

He might paint a dark picture, but he refused to hark back to the past. Until the official opposition rid the country from the government, it would keep on breathing in its neck.

Mr. Mishake Muyongo, DTA leader in the Assembly who was just back from an overseas visit, said the government occupied its time with petty politics. Instead of removing oppressive laws still on the book, the SWAPO government used these laws in intimidation and perpetuating oppression.

"Very soon we would hear that these laws are good laws," he said.

SWAPO, in the Assembly, often referred to clearing the mess, but within six months it created a mess which would take years to clean up. But, said Mr. Muyongo, the DTA would accept that challenge.

Hitting hard, Mr. Muyongo said, "If a child doesn't show any sign of understanding the basic things after six months, we accept it as retarded. But what have we then to say about our 'young' government."

The outside world was watching every step the government took, without always liking it very much. Attitudes towards Namibia changed overseas, but it might have hardened towards SWAPO. The outside world trusted the official opposition but not the government to maintain a multiparty democracy, and so to set an example to peace in Angola and South Africa, said Mr. Muyongo.

Abduction of 18 to Angola Under Investigation

MB1010133090 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1307 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Windhoek Oct 10 SAPA—Namibian police are investigating the abduction of 18 people from northern Namibia to Angola on Monday [8 Oct], police spokesman Inspector Werner Gevers said in Windhoek on Wednesday.

He said 15 men reportedly wearing Angolan Army uniforms took the group of men, women and children from Orondindi in northern Koakoland at about 2am on Monday. One of the men, Mr Immanuel Tjihupuro, escaped and crossed the Kunene River back into Namibia and reported the incident at the Okonguati police station. Inspector Gevers said Mr Tjihupuro, who said he had been assaulted while in captivity, told the

police the people were last seen at Ongongua in southern Angola. He said it was not immediately clear how many men, women and children were in the group.

Zambia

Kaunda Expresses Support in Note to 'Arafat

*MB1010183290 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] President Kaunda has warned that the Middle East will know no peace for as long as the [words indistinct] the rights of the Palestinians are not recognized.

In a message to PLO Leader Mr. 'Arafat on the killing of 21 Palestinians (?in Jerusalem) on Monday [8 Oct], the president said such acts will not [words indistinct] continue their fight for their self-determination. He (?appealed) to Israel (?and its backers) to give the Palestinians the right to [words indistinct] basis for peace in the negotiations.

Comrade Kaunda said the party and the Government of Zambia support the Palestinian struggle and [words indistinct].

Kaunda Appoints 22-Man Team for Constitution

*MB1010191690 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Kaunda of Zambia has named a 22-man commission to re-draft the constitution of the country in the run-up to next year's multiparty general and presidential elections.

It follows last month's decision by the ruling and currently single party, UNIP [United National Independence Party] to scrap the one-party constitution in the wake of a big campaign by the Movement for Multiparty

Democracy, MMD. Representatives of the MMD are on the new commission, though the MMD is not entirely satisfied.

From Lusaka, John Mokhelle reports:

[Begin Mokhelle recording] A constitutional commission to be chaired by the solicitor general, Professor Patrick Mavunga, is made up of representatives from the party and government, the trade unions, the judiciary, and the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, which over recent weeks has spearheaded the multiparty lobby. Its representatives on the commission are Mr. Arthur Wina, the movement's chairman, and the secretary, Mr. (Akasha Mbatwa Nikositha Luanika). The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, ZCTU, a strong ally of the MMD, is also represented through its deputy national chairman, Mr. (Herbert Bweuphe) and Mr. Samuel Lungu, the deputy general secretary.

MMD Chairman Arthur Wina, in a statement today said his movement had received the announcement of the constitutional commission with reservations. He said the commission had been [words indistinct] (?without) full consultation with other interested parties regarding the commission's plans of [word indistinct] Mr. Wina said the MMD had played a major role in shaping current political events. He added that the composition of the commission weighed heavily in favor of the ruling party, UNIP, its government, and government appointees. While we would not like to appear to be obstructing the process of change, we nevertheless have certain views which we shall put forward to President Kaunda, Mr. Kaunda.

According to a government statutory instrument outlining the commission's terms of reference, it will among things examine and determine the status in relation to the government of the future party in power and the composition and functions of the various state organs. The commission will also be required to look into a political system which would ensure a government strong enough to rule while [words indistinct] citizens' human rights, in addition to seek to separate the powers of the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. [end recording]

Ghana**Rawlings, ECOWAS' Bundu Discuss Liberia***AB1010200890 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has held discussions with the executive secretary of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], Dr. Abass Bundu, at the Castle, Osu. For the story here is Teyeh Kitcher.

[Kitcher] Chairman Rawlings and Dr. Bundu discussed the current situation in Liberia and efforts to reactivate the diplomatic offensive aimed at bringing about a cease-fire and eventual peace. With Chairman Rawlings and Dr. Bundu were the member of the PNDC responsible for foreign affairs and national security, Captain Kojo Tsikata, and the deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Mohamed ibn Chambas. Answering questions from newsmen after his discussions with Chairman Rawlings, Dr. Bundu had this to say on the search for a diplomatic solution.

[Begin recording] [Bundu] Now that the parties are talking in terms of cease-fire, obviously it is our responsibility to take the initiative of reactivating the diplomatic offensive to try and bring them around the negotiating table to formalize the cease-fire arrangement and other the related issues connected with the Liberian crisis. I understand that also represents the position of Prince Johnson's faction. Well, you know much about what Taylor's position is on that point at issue. I am sure we are all aware of the position of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] but we certainly will want to seize on the opportunity that Nimley and Johnson have offered, and this, we are examining very closely at the present time. [end recording]

[Kitcher] Dr. Bundu said there is every reason to be optimistic about a solution to the Liberian crisis. He said there is the need for a ministerial meeting of ECOWAS to review the situation. On ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], Dr. Bundu said the force should be seen as a contributory factor to a solution since it will be complementing the efforts of the diplomatic drive for peace. He said the strength of the force would be increased if the need arises for ECOMOG to cover the whole of Liberia.

Dr. Bundu has since left for other West African countries to confer with their leaders on the crisis.

Ivory Coast**Police Arrest 30 Liberians Linked With Late Doe***AB1110083890 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 11 Oct 90*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Police in Ivory Coast have arrested about 30

Liberians with links to the government of the late President Samuel Doe, who was killed by rebels a month ago. They include the first secretary of the Liberian Embassy and several other members of staff and their families. The BBC West Africa correspondent says most are members of ex-President Doe's Krahn tribe, many of whom have gone to Ivory Coast since his death. The Liberian ambassador to Ivory Coast was not among those detained. The Ivory Coast authorities have so far given no reason for the arrests, but the main rebel leader in Liberia, Charles Taylor said he understood they were nervous about weapons being brought in as Doe's supporters fled into exile.

Further on Arrests*AB1110094690 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 11 Oct 90*

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Hilton Fyle and Fred Dole]

[Excerpt] The news that Liberian Embassy officials and members of their families have been arrested in Abidjan, the capital of Ivory Coast, has given rise to speculations that Francophone West African states may be about to take a new approach to the Liberian crisis. On the line to Abidjan, I asked the BBC's West Africa correspondent, Elizabeth Blunt, what could lie behind yesterday's arrests.

[Begin recording] [Blunt] So far, on the whole, unless Liberians here did something very provoking, regardless of their tribes or their affiliations, politically they have been left alone, and although the government in the Ivory Coast had no sympathy with President Doe's regime, which was the government that appointed these diplomats, it has respected them as diplomats. There is some speculation in fact that they might have arms or be involved in activities they think incompatible with diplomatic status. The other possibility, of course, is that the Ivorian Government might, perhaps, have decided that really these people no longer represent anything and that Charles Taylor for instance is about to install his government on the 15th and at that point he has a better claim to be the legitimate Government of Liberia, and we can perhaps expect some change of regime at the embassy.

[Dole] What we might be seeing in a short time is in fact a Liberian Embassy opening up in Abidjan with a totally different staff?

[Blunt] Yes indeed, which would imply, of course, that the Ivory Coast might choose to recognize Charles Taylor's government rather than the remnants of Samuel Doe's government which in effect no longer really exists. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Liberia

'Almost' All of City Under ECOWAS Control

AB1110122690 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT
11 Oct 90

[By Bernard Nicolas]

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 11 (AFP)—Almost the whole of Monrovia is now under the control of the West African expeditionary force, two months after it stepped in to halt the bloodshed of Liberia's civil war. The force, dispatched by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), recently took control of the suburb of Congotown and the strategic Doublebridge over the Mesurado river. But the strategic locality of White Plains, 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the capital, is still in the hands of forces loyal to Charles Taylor, leader of the main rebel faction, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), seeking to seize control of the country. His men were said to be advancing towards the main Monrovia-Kakata road. It was not clear what was happening to forces still loyal to the late President Samuel Doe. Expeditionary force spokesman said some of these men had rallied to their ranks.

The expeditionary force's objective now appears to be to create a 20 kilometres (12 miles) buffer zone around Monrovia to protect the capital from the artillery of Charles Taylor. General Joshua Nimyel Dogonyaro, commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force, said that the "security situation is now acceptable and the food situation will now improve." In a communique issued here, he called on the various warring groups for a definitive halt to the killings and warned that his troops would "deal severely with any faction which at any point attempts to frustrate the present arrangement."

Gen. Dogonyaro said he had recently met with General David Nimley, head of the Liberian Army, and Prince Johnson, leader of the splinter rebel faction, the Independent National Patriotic front of Liberia (INPFL). He did not say when this meeting took place but in his communique said he held both responsible for continued killings and called on them to show more political maturity.

Meanwhile a Ghanaian ship, Tano River, left Monrovia late Wednesday for Freetown, Sierra Leone, and Accra, Ghana, with 7,000 refugees aboard, mostly nationals from Ghana, Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone as well as Liberia. A group of foreign journalists was also on board. Gen. Dogonyaro announced it would be the last vessel to take evacuees from Liberia.

Meanwhile the remaining foreign journalists still in Liberia have been told to leave the country Thursday. Six journalists—two French, including this correspondent, the Americans and one Algerian—were to be flown out by helicopter to Freetown. The six were intercepted Monday by expeditionary force troops and held until Wednesday evening. The AFP correspondent said the

journalists were interrogated "as if we were spies," but well treated by the military.

Field Commander Says Monrovia Relatively Calm

AB1010214990 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The field commander of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] in Liberia, Major General Joshua Dogonyaro, has assured that Monrovia is relatively calm for the distribution of relief materials to the starving people. Following this development, the executive secretary of ECOWAS, Dr. Abass Bundu, has made a pressing appeal to all humanitarian organizations to make available relief materials to the victims of the crisis and to dispatch such items by sea direct to the Free Port of Monrovia. Dr. Bundu said that Gen. Dogonyaro had assured him that distribution points have been established in Monrovia and other parts of the country to facilitate the distribution of the relief materials.

The ECOWAS executive secretary also appealed to all shipping companies to cooperate with relief agencies to ensure that the much-needed relief was brought to the suffering people.

Taylor on Fighting, Thanks Conte for Pulling Out

AB1010185890 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 10 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The fighting goes on, and Prince Johnson claims to have beaten back Charles Taylor's rebels and taken White Plains, just outside Monrovia. Well, Charles Taylor called us up this afternoon, and Robin White asked him if his forces had lost White Plains.

[Begin recording] [Taylor] All I have to say is that they attacked that area and now there is some fighting going on there as we talk right now.

[White] But has the town fallen?

[Taylor] Ehh, no! Not absolutely, there is fighting going on.

[White] But it sounds as if you are prepared to surrender it?

[Taylor] Oh Robin, no! We will not surrender that town to nobody. We are going to continue to fight.

[White] Now, it was announced yesterday that the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) Cease-fire Monitoring Group] forces had doubled in size. Can you really carry on resisting so many soldiers?

[Taylor] We are going to carry on resisting. The Liberian people have come out by their thousands. We will continue to resist. Politically, it will become impossible

for Babangida, who thinks that he is the God of Africa to continue to just go into nations. And I think that other little nations ought to pay attention. When we have another Adolf Hitler developing in West Africa, using oil money and guns to kill small nations, I think the other little West African countries had better wake up. That this is another... [changes thought] this is a black Hitler we have in West Africa, that we might begin to consider as being very dangerous.

[White] But that is not a Nigerian force, it is an ECOWAS force.

[Taylor] It is not an ECOWAS force. It is not an ECOWAS force, and if you very well know, there is an ECOWAS quorum at this particular time, and they have called for a meeting to take some very strong actions against this group of bandits that have really come to terrorize this country. We want to thank President Lansana Conte for pulling out of here. He has realized that it was wrong, and I think that the peoples of Guinea and Liberia have historic ties; I mean, unlike Nigerians that are so far away from here. And so I think that President Conte has done what is right, and what is decent.

[White] Has he pulled out?

[Taylor] He has!

[White] Well, when did he announce that?

[Taylor] Well, there are no Guinean troops here. Maybe he felt that he should not announce it, but there are no Guinean troops on this soil right now.

[White] Mr. Taylor, it looks pretty certain that in the not too distant future Mr. Sawyer from the Interim Government will move into Monrovia. Do you not think it is about time you started talking directly to him?

[Taylor] You know, I do not know how anybody could ever figure that there is a Sawyer. You know, my constituency is here in Liberia, my army is here in Liberia. And if Sawyer thinks that he is going to bring in armed mercenaries and bandits to support him in office, I think he stands a very, very serious fight. If Sawyer is a man, I am in Liberia. Let him come, I will be here waiting for him.

[White] Mr. Sawyer claimed yesterday that large quantities of arms and ammunition were coming in from Libya and Burkina Faso to you. Is that true?

[Taylor] Ah I... [changes thought] there is nothing that Sawyer can claim. I do not even... [changes thought] look, Sawyer is not a player. He is trying to introduce himself as a player here. I am president of this country. If I want to bring in whatever I want to bring in here, it is my prerogative. If he feels that he can stop me, let him come here. I am waiting for him on this ground.

[White] But is it true? Are large quantities of arms and ammunition coming in from Libya [passage indistinct]?

[Taylor] [Words indistinct] that he has 15,000 Nigerian goon squads here, and, and you know, he is not a full Liberian. And so what does he have to say about that? It is none of his business what I do. [end recording]

Reporters Visit Monrovia's Airport Killing Field

AB1010215690 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 10 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The remaining journalists in the beleaguered Liberian capital, Monrovia, had a nasty experience today, to put it mildly. The city is divided between areas controlled by the late Samuel Doe's soldiers, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], and Prince Johnson's rebel troops and Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front and sporadic fighting continues. Well, for the first time today, the journalists went to an area of the city near the airport, where it has long been believed the victims of atrocities, during the last days of the Doe regime, were disposed of, and to the Lutheran Church, where several hundred people were massacred in July. On the line, Elizabeth Ohene asked Mark Huband what they had seen at the airport site.

[Begin recording] [Huband] The Spriggs Payne Airfield is a couple of miles from the center of the city and it is where President Doe's death squad took their victims. And the area, which is a swamp area, is now littered with corpses, mostly in skeletal form. They had just rotted away and it is just the skulls and bones left. The killing field—I suppose that is what it is—is at the end of the runway, and we were able to walk to the end of the runway and see for ourselves what had actually gone on. The swamp at the end runway is thick with bones and skulls and under every bush there is a sign of killing, skulls that have been smashed, bodies that have been torn apart by either machettes or gunfire and in all we counted up to over a hundred we can see. And there was evidence that further out into the swamp bushes—which at the moment is inaccessible—that there were still bones. It is a very thick area of undergrowth and it was difficult to move further around. But yesterday, when we were there we were able to see the full scale of what people feared had happened but no one had ever been able to prove until we were able to visit there.

[Ohene] And did you go to the Lutheran Church where the reported massacre also took place?

[Huband] Yes, we did. The Lutheran Church is a couple of miles from Spriggs Payne Airport. We arrived there and the doors of the church are open as they were on July 29 when the massacre happened. Bodies are littering the entire church floor, they are huddled under the pews, and the stench is appalling. The floor is teeming with maggots and the sound of flies is really all you can hear. The bodies are obviously in an appalling state of decay and it is very difficult to stay in there for very long, just enough time to see what actually happened. The ground outside in fact, is the only area that has been cleared of

bodies, but there is a two-storey school building where people are lined up in their mattresses on which they were sleeping when the massacre happened, still lying there now, (?rotting) away into the mattresses that they were sleeping on. The whole area is strangely silent and all of the Sinkor District where the church is, in fact, had no trees left. Trees have all been chopped down for firewood and also for people to eat. And the church is sitting there smelling and still it is the most stark reminder of the brutality of the regime that carried out the massacre.

[Ohene] And is there any sign too of the remnants of President Doe's army still in downtown Monrovia?

[Huband] President Doe's army is very much in evidence down there. The area around the Barclay Training Center and the Mansion are completely controlled. There are probably a thousand soldiers there, they are all fully armed and in uniform, as well as many civilians. There is a market there in which all the stolen goods of the last few months are now being sold.

Farther to the east, the peacekeeping force is having to cope with the fact that the AFL, the Armed Forces of Liberia, is still there and there is a sort of a joint offensive going on against Charles Taylor's forces although there were certainly signs of strained relationship between the AFL and ECOMOG, yesterday when we were at the church, because one of the senior military in the AFL arrived at the church and began yelling at us and asking us what we were doing there. This is Colonel (Telly) who is believed by most people to have been the person who ran the death squad. He arrived at the church while we were there, and he was extremely angry at seeing Western press there. And he looked really someone in control of a large number of people as he arrived with 50 or 60 of the AFL who were roaming around in their jeeps in the same way as they roamed around the other parts of the city before they were pushed back. The AFL is still very much in evidence in that part of the city, yes. [end recording]

Witness to Samuel Doe's Capture Interviewed

AB1010155690 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 9 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Questions are still being asked about the circumstances in which Samuel Doe was seized by Johnson's rebels and taken off and killed under the noses of General Quainoo's ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops. Perhaps the most surprising fact was that Samuel Doe agreed to come out of the fortified Executive Mansion in the first place. Well, Mohammed Dukley, a sergeant in Doe's forces, was with the late president when he was taken by the rebels. He has now made his getaway and turned up in Ivory Coast, from where he called us up this afternoon. And Robin White asked

Sergeant Dukley if Samuel Doe had been invited to leave the Executive Mansion by Gen. Quainoo?

[Begin recording] [Dukley] Yes, that is what he said. He said he was invited and that is why he took most of his people along with him.

[White] And you went along with him?

[Dukley] Yes, I went along with him and we got there exactly 1 o'clock.

[White] And then, what happened?

[Dukley] When we got there, Robin, surprisingly, Gen. Quainoo said that this is a neutral area, so we should put all our arms down, and they seized the arms from us.

[White] So, are you blaming Quainoo for Doe's death?

[Dukley] Yes, Robin, I blame Quainoo because he ordered his people to disarm us and they disarmed us.

[White] So, how did you manage to get out of the country?

[Dukley] After we got to the port I stood by with three other persons... we stood by a nearby office closer to the ECOMOG and we met two Nigerian officers. Since they are Nigerians they speak English, so we were having a little conversation with them. So, after Prince Johnson came with his troops and they opened fire on my colleagues, then these people managed to pull me in the nearby office, so we looked through and see whatsoever is going on. So, after the whole thing, they killed all our people outside, we saw them bringing the president, coming outside with his two feet broken and his two hands tied behind him, and also bleeding from his nose, and they put him in a pickup. So, after he left, we were in our room until three days before they came back to us and gave us small food to eat and told us to be careful until one week before they put us in a ship, and so, the ship brought us to Freetown. That is how I got out of Liberia.

[White] So, these two Nigerians saved your life?

[Dukley] Yes, Robin.

[White] Do you think Doe deserved to die?

[Dukley] Doe did not deserve to die. He was a good man, because... even though I am not a Krahn man, he was a good man because he used to have feeling for people. [end recording]

Nigeria

UNITA's Savimbi Arrives To Brief Babangida

AB1010181090 Dakar PANA in English 1743 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Lagos, 10 Oct. (NAN/PANA)—Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan rebel leader, arrived in Lagos Wednesday

[10 Oct] from Angola to brief the Nigerian president, Ibrahim Babangida, on developments in the current peace efforts aimed at resolving the 15-year-old Angolan war.

Savimbi told airport correspondents on arrival that the Angolan conflict was an African affair which needed the understanding and support of Nigeria in finding a lasting solution.

He said that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] had now realised that the war had claimed lots of lives and that talks aimed at ending it were needed. He characterised the state of affairs as being neither an intensive war nor a cease-fire between his forces and those of the government.

UNITA and the Angolan Government have held a series of meetings in the Portuguese capital, Lisbon and Savimbi said another meeting is slated for 22 October at the same venue.

Chief of Staff Writes on Army Reorganization

*AB1010203290 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT
10 Oct 90*

[Text] Lagos, Oct 10 (AFP)—Major structural changes are to be made soon in the Nigerian Army in a bid to keep the military out of politics, Chief of Staff Salihu Ibrahim said in an article in the latest issue of the Army publication SOJA. The aim was to turn out a more professional army dedicated exclusively to defending the nation, and to find a "permanent and enduring solution"

to Nigeria's "perennial problem" of military interference in politics, General Ibrahim wrote. The current military-led government is due to hand back power to civilians in October 1992.

Gen. Ibrahim said: "The solution being sought is not only aimed at ensuring that the military goes back to the barracks, come 1992, but that it remains permanently in the barracks once and for all." That would require a "complete reorganisation" of the Army, he noted. Last month a large number of generals were retired as a preliminary step. falling standard of professionalism and discipline" in the military, with officers and men taking their military careers for granted, Gen. Ibrahim said.

Liberian Refugees Commend Government Assistance

*AB1110103290 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] Liberian refugees in Lagos have commended Nigerians and the Federal Government for the assistance they have been given since their arrival in the country about a week ago. A spokesman for the refugees, Reverend George Zota, told newsmen in Lagos today that their plight would have been worse without the support of Nigerians. The refugees, numbering about 1,000, however, appealed to the health authorities to vaccinate them. They spoke of inadequate medical facilities, especially where those with bullet wounds (?were being) treated. A Radio Nigeria Network News correspondent reports that the refugees will soon finalize lists (?showing) their nationalities. The majority of them are from Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Liberia.

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